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Despite Botha Speech, Reagan Rejects Coercion of Pretoria



Robert C. McFarlane

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service
SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan "remains optimistic" about promoting change in South Africa through persuasion rather than coercion, according to White House officials, although some of them expressed disappointment over the speech last week by President P.W. Botha.

When key foreign policy advisers telephoned Mr. Reagan at his ranch after Mr. Botha's speech to read him a statement of reaction they had written, the president toughened the language to call for an end to apartheid.

But, the officials added, Mr. Reagan did not voice disappointment. The president—who is at his ranch and did not watch Mr.

Botha's televised speech—said he wanted to wait and see whether negotiations took place.

One official described Mr. Reagan's reaction as characteristic of his tendency to find a ray of optimism amid what may seem to others to be a major setback. It was

South African police arrested 152 persons and reported the deaths of two blacks. Page 2.

consistent with his view that, although apartheid is repugnant and should be changed, the U.S. should not push South Africa's leaders into making changes that could destabilize the nation.

Even as they described Mr. Reagan's views, some White House officials were critical of the week's developments in South Africa. One called them "very disappointing" and a "missed opportunity."

On Thursday, Robert C. McFarlane, the president's national security adviser, said that the reaction of South African blacks would be the most important measure of the speech.

Later, noting the sharp criticism of Mr. Botha's address by Bishop Desmond Tutu and others, a White House official said it appeared the speech had failed to bring negotiations any closer.

"They haven't achieved what they had hoped," he said.

Some officials also have said in private that the South African government mishandled events by first raising expectations of dramatic change and then dashing them.

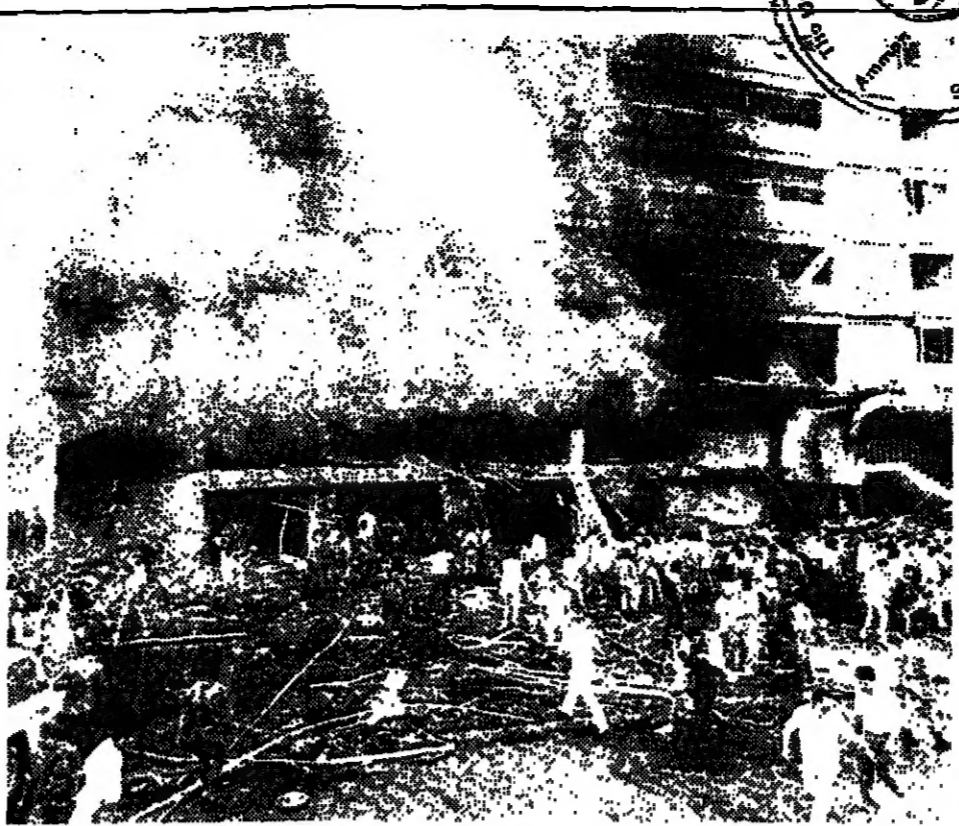
The expectations were created in part at a Vienna meeting between Foreign Minister R.F. Botha and Mr. McFarlane.

In that session, the foreign minister made a "persuasive, credible presentation" that reforms were "necessary and right," according to a participant.

Asked why the speech had failed to live up to expectations of reforms, the participant said there were two explanations.

The first, a cynical explanation, he said, is that Mr. Botha shied away from sweeping concessions because he believed "the ballyhoo of it would have brought such a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



BOMBING IN LEBANON — Fifty-four persons were killed when a car loaded with explosives blew up outside a crowded supermarket in Antelias, a suburb north of Beirut. The weekend bombing was the second in four days aimed at Christian civilians. Page 5.

Murphy Leaves Mideast; Did Not See Palestinians

The Associated Press
AMMAN, Jordan — Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy of the United States ended a Middle East tour on Sunday after apparently making little progress toward starting a new round of peace negotiations.

Mr. Murphy said that the United States remained willing to meet with a Palestinian-Jordanian negotiating team to help start a new Arab-Israeli peace process.

But Jordanian and U.S. officials, and the fact that no such meeting took place during Mr. Murphy's stay, indicated that obstacles remained to the meeting. Jordan has sought the meeting as a way to promote a peace drive by King Hussein.

Mr. Murphy met the king for the second time Sunday and then flew out of Amman, ending a six-day trip that took him twice to Jordan as well as to Israel and Egypt. U.S. Embassy spokesman said he

would stop in Europe before returning to the United States.

The objective remains to chart a feasible and expeditious course for the entire process—not just one meeting," Mr. Murphy said in a prepared departure statement.

"The U.S. remains willing to hold a meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian group if it contributes to launching us on such a course," the statement added.

Jordan's foreign minister, Taher el-Masri, responding to the statement, said that such a meeting would have a positive influence on efforts to start a peace process.

"Things were not going as fast as we thought they would, but there is still a chance," Mr. Masri said.

Israeli leaders strongly objected to any meeting that did not involve Israel and complained that most of the Palestinians proposed for the meeting were members of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

U.S. officials have said they would take part in such a meeting only if it led to direct peace talks with Israel.

Neither Jordanian nor U.S. officials, however, gave any sign of compromising on their stands. Jordan insisted on an international conference and the United States on direct talks.

"There will be no direct negotiations with Israel before the conference is held," Prime Minister Zaid Rifai of Jordan said Saturday.

Mr. Murphy, in his statement, said he had a "frank and detailed exchange of views with the leaders of Jordan, Israel and Egypt," and added: "These leaders are urgently seeking ways to advance the cause of peace."

Mr. Masri said the United States had not said whether it would accept a proposed list of Palestinian delegates for the meeting.

The seven names were worked out by King Hussein and the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, to skirt a U.S. ban on contacts with the PLO (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

South Africa's Rubicon: Racial Reform or Bluff?

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service
JOHANNESBURG — When President P.W. Botha spoke Thursday to white followers in Durban about what he calls "racial reform," he declared that South Africa was crossing the Rubicon. The message that there was no turning back was not lost on blacks, either.

But whites, Mr. Botha seemed to give whites a vision, or a chimera, of a new nation on the other side of the divide, the signal to blacks was different.

Excluded last year from a new Parliament that gave a role to Asians and people of mixed race, and with some black townships under virtual police siege, some blacks saw the speech as possibly the final rebuff.

His talk struck many as a distillation of intransigence: heralding war, not peace, and a sign that South Africa's leader would not talk to those blacks considered leaders of equal or greater stature, such as Nelson Mandela.

What Mr. Botha said at the National Congress of the National Party was what he had offered since January, without enacting: a place for

urban blacks in some kind of undefined political "structures," some form of citizenship for blacks who are not in the so-called homelands and "to responsibility and participation" in a multiracial future.

But he made clear that those changes were based on apartheid's premise that there is no black majority.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Joining in South Africa, only a series of tribal and ethnic minorities, none of which may dominate another. This means that white control will not be swamped by black rule.

Moreover, he said, the deal would be cut with "elected" black leaders, those given the status in the limited bodies that whites have made available to blacks as appendages to white supremacy.

Historians may come to see Mr. Botha's speech as the point when black hopes withered. It may have been the moment that crystallized the division between an Afrikaner elite—convinced that force would bring black quiescence, as it did (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

New Threat Seen From West German Terrorists

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BONN — West Germany's most notorious terrorist group, the Red Army Faction, has obtained large amounts of money, weapons and explosives and seems poised for a more ruthless offensive against U.S. and allied military targets in Europe, police and security officials say.

The latest attacks in West Germany have worried the authorities because they have been aimed at random killing of the maximum number of people. In the past, the Red Army Faction was limited to military property or were targeted against particular individuals such as judges, bankers, officers and industrialists.

The resurgence of the Red Army guerrillas has surprised law officials, who said they believed that the group was close to extinction in 1982 after the capture of three or

ganizers and the seizure of large caches of weapons.

The nucleus of the group is said to have doubled to about 20 zealous, committed persons. They can rely on shelter and passive support from hundreds of sympathizers who share their class warfare and anti-NATO views.

Security and intelligence officials say the guerrillas have rebuilt a major arsenal through raids on gun shops and explosives storage sites such as stone quarries.

They are said to have obtained nearly 100 guns, including powerful rifles that fire fragmenting bullets, and hundreds of pounds of explosives.

The Red Army Faction also is believed to have amassed more than \$1 million through bank robberies or payoffs in abductions, said the officials.

Also, the group has established links with radicals in other Europe-

an countries, such as Direct Action in France and Fighting Communist Cells in Belgium.

Efforts to thwart the terrorist network by tightening cooperation among European governments have not succeeded.

The West German and Italian police complain that their French counterparts do not pursue terrorist suspects, who have found a haven because of the long tradition in France of granting asylum.

More than 120 members of the Italian Red Brigades are believed to be in France. The French government has said that many of them, in the eyes of French law, are not guilty.

After the murders of General René Andran of France and a West German industrialist, Heinz Zimmmermann, were claimed by the Red Army Faction and Direct Action early this year, Paris and Bonn announced cooperative measures to combat terrorism, including a spe-

cial hot line to exchange information.

But West German officials say they have been disappointed because the French have not shown a willingness to use computers or other modern methods in tracking terrorists. As a result, the West German police say, the trail usually goes cold whenever a suspect crosses into France.

The latest terrorism campaign began in December, when a prison hunger strike by 30 Red Army Faction members provoked a wave of bombings and arson aimed mainly at property linked to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Officials surmise that the jailed guerrillas, who include original Red Army leaders such as Brigitte Mohnhaupt and Christian Klar, have been able to send out mes-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Counterterrorism Plan Proposed by State Dept.

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has proposed a \$53-million "regional counterterrorism program" for five countries in Central America as part of its response to the murders last May in El Salvador of 13 persons, including four U.S. marines and two U.S. businessmen.

In a memo marked "confidential" to Robert C. McFarlane, President Reagan's national security adviser, the department described the program as one of four options for a supplemental appropriations request.

The proposal would provide \$27 million in military support and \$26 million in police training funds to El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Panama "with a view towards improving counterterrorism capabilities of the host governments," the memo said.

Congressional critics have expressed concern that the proposal is an excuse to funnel additional military aid to a region where U.S. involvement has been careful to limit U.S. involvement.

Officials said Mr. McFarlane was expected to approve the program for submission to Congress later this month. Congressional sources made a copy of the draft available to The Washington Post.

Drafted shortly after the May 19 shooting in El Salvador, the memo included as one option a \$481.7-

million Defense Department "wish list" that would make up all the military and economic aid for the region trimmed by Congress over the past three years.

That version, listed as being preferred by the Pentagon and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, would be "a dramatic reaffirmation of our determination" to defend the region from Soviet influence, the memo said.

A senior Defense Department official said its recommendation "has been superseded" by subsequent proposals. But he indicated there was "general agreement" that the Central American part of the program should follow the State Department proposal.

A senior State Department official said changes had been made in the memo to ensure compliance with laws aimed at making certain that national police forces did not receive U.S. military aid to use against their own citizens.

Training in intelligence collection and analysis, bomb detection and defusing, hostage rescue, surveillance and counterintelligence, border security and "basic law enforcement" would be provided, it said.

The largest part of the funding, \$22 million, would go to El Salvador, where the memo said preparations against terrorism were "woefully inadequate."

President Reagan had promised a crackdown on terrorism after the May attack that killed 13 persons sitting at an outdoor cafe in San Salvador. Responsibility for the shooting was later claimed by a leftist rebel group.

Under the proposal, Guatemala would get \$5 million, of which \$3 million would be for police equipment and training and \$2 million for military assistance.

Panama would receive \$6 million and Costa Rica \$9 million, including \$3.5 million for a Bell 212 helicopter. Honduras would receive \$11 million.

Protest in Honduras
Honduran civilian leaders demanded Saturday that the government halt joint military maneuvers with the United States, United Press International reported from Tegucigalpa.

Leaders of political, Roman Catholic, student, teacher, labor and peasant groups in the province signed a letter to the Honduran congress, to President Roberto Somoza Cordova and the armed forces commander, General Walter Lopez Reyes, demanding that the operation be canceled.



Paramedics aided victims of a toxic chemical leak Aug. 12 at the Union Carbide factory in Institute, West Virginia. At least 135 area residents were treated for injuries.

Pollution Tales Fill 'Chemical Valley'

But West Virginians Rally in Support of Union Carbide

By Ben A. Franklin
New York Times Service

CHARLESTON, West Virginia — In the contemporary folklore of "the chemical valley" of the Kanawha River, maroon cars turn iridescent blue and blue cars turn metallic maroon.

In the vapors of strong chemical mists, aluminum storm doors weld shut, and in the morning mists, after overnight sulfuric acid spills, the nylon panty hose of women walking to work suddenly unraveled at the knee.

These tales floated from saloon to saloon last week in downtown Charleston. The point was, native Charlestonians said, that if you didn't believe that these things happened, something like them doubtless did.

Take, for example, the verifiable dissolution of the statue of St. Anthony standing outside the Roman Catholic church at Boomer, located on the north bank of the Kanawha along U.S. Highway 60, near Alloy, West Virginia.

According to the Reverend Gene Weber, the priest in charge at Boomer, when the Union Carbide Corp. ran the chemical plant at Alloy, which is now owned by another corporation, the forearm of St. Anthony rotted off the torso and plopped to the ground.

Union Carbide, which is the largest employer in the valley, paid to mend the arm. Against St. Anthony's progressive demise and the loss of another limb, the company had provided a transparent plastic box for the prosthetic saint.

Father Weber said that the protective plastic display case also was attacked by, and filled by, chemical fumes. Under sunlight, the air inside turned into a corrosive atmosphere. Eventually, the whole statue had to be replaced.

How much of the Kanawha Valley will wilt or melt under the acid emissions of the chemical industry here became a community issue on Aug. 11, when a toxic chemical leak at Union Carbide's Institute plant sent 135 people to hospitals with burning eyes, nausea and breathing difficulties.

The chemical industry has been operating in the Kanawha Valley since World War I, when the natural confluence of water, coal, natural gas, brine and limestone thrust it into the war effort as the nation's explosives producer.

The Monsanto Co. plant, which now produces chemicals for the rubber industry, is at Nitro, a town named for and created to manufacture nitroglycerine.

Not surprisingly in West Virginia, where loyalty to the company reflects a near-15 percent unemployment rate and a xenophobic tradition of resentment at national publicity of its problems, there are two sides to the chemical debate.

Union Carbide is virtually the only employer in South Charleston, and pays average wages of more than \$30,000 a year. A week of bad news like the last one with the leak at the Institute plant and then a second, nontoxic but foul-smelling leak at the South Charleston works on Aug. 13, makes loyal employees defensive.

When the company comes under scrutiny, communities stage "I Love Carbide" parades down Main Street.

[About 400 people, many wearing caps reading "West Virginia loves Union Carbide," marched Saturday in support of the company, United Press International reported from South Charleston. The parade was led by children who wore T-shirts saying, "Kiss a Carbide Today."

Mayor Richie Rabb of South Charleston said it is important for his city to show support for the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Belgian Tanker Is Damaged in Gulf; Strike Seen as Iran's Reply to Iraqi Raid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAMA, Bahrain — A Belgian-registered oil tanker was attacked Sunday by planes in the Gulf. Shipping sources said that the attack probably was retaliation by Iran for raids last Thursday by Iraqi aircraft on the Kharg Island oil terminal.

"I have been attacked by planes, hit near the funnel," the Naess Leopard radioed in a distress call monitored here.

The shipping sources said that the ship radioed at 10:06 A.M. that it was 25 miles (40 kilometers) east of northern Qatar when hit. This is an area where Iranian aircraft have struck at least 18 vessels.

One source said that tugs were alongside the Naess Leopard but the tanker was able to proceed. There was no word of casualties among the crew, most of whom were thought to be Belgian.

Marine salvage companies, expecting that Iran might retaliate for the attack on the Kharg Island oil terminal by striking at commercial shipping, deployed more than a dozen tugs in the southern sector of the Gulf. The Associated Press reported.

Shipping sources said that the Naess Leopard, a recently commissioned vessel whose owners could not be immediately learned, was believed to have been at Sirri Island, an improvised oil terminal, to unload U.S. kerosene for Iran.

They said the ship was on a heading when attacked that suggested it was bound for one of the terminals higher up the western side of the Gulf to load.

The shipping officials said the attack, the 31st this year against Gulf shipping, appeared to have been the first successful Iranian attack since June 1, when a Hong Kong container ship was hit.

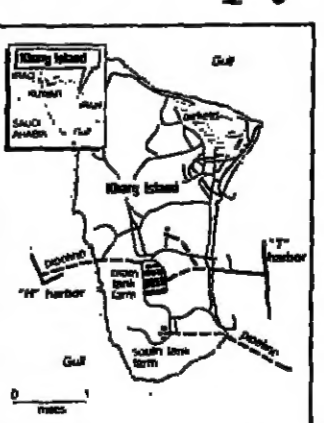
One crewman died and two were reported missing in that attack, when two rockets slammed into the living quarters of the 15,002-ton Oriental Importer.

Last month, two tankers, one British and the other Greek, reported attacks by missile-firing Iranian helicopters. Neither was hit.

Iran and Iraq have struck about 100 tankers and other merchant vessels since the so-called "tanker war" started early last year with a drive by Iraq to blockade Kharg Island and strangle the oil exports that Iran needs to finance its war.

Arab diplomatic sources said Kuwait put its armed forces on maximum alert when the Iraqis struck Kharg. They said Saudi Arabia's defenses in the eastern province also were alerted.

Oil and shipping industry sources awaited firm evidence of



shipping if Kharg was ever seriously damaged. Iran has threatened to blockade the Strait of Hormuz at the Gulf entrance.

Most of the Iran's oil exports have been moved from Kharg Island by tankers chartered by Iran to supertankers moored off Sirri, to enable its customers to load out of range of Iraqi warplanes.

Iran probably had enough crude at Sirri or on tankers en route for it to maintain supplies for about five days. Any drop thereafter would indicate that Iran has had to cut its exports, the shipping sources added.

In Baghdad, President Saddam Hussein decorated nine pilots on Saturday for their part in the raid on Kharg Island and he described the attack as "a major historical act."

Quoted by the official Iraqi news agency, Mr. Hussein said that the raiding planes had met no opposition and suffered no losses. Iran said it shot down one Iraqi aircraft.

Mr. Hussein said Iraq had delayed a major attack on Kharg to leave the door open for Iran to respond to peace overtures. "But we found that the Iranian regime does not care for its property or wealth or even for Iranian blood," he said.

(Reuters, AP)

Sri Lankan Peace Talks Collapse; Unrest Spreads

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Peace talks between government officials and minority Tamil rebels fighting for a separate state have collapsed, and fresh fighting erupted Sunday on this island nation.

Ethnic violence, which has steadily escalated over the past three days leaving an official death toll of 71, ended peace talks Saturday in the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan despite Indian efforts to keep negotiations going.

Reports conflicted about atrocities involving several hundred civilians killed by Sri Lankan troops and guerrillas.

President Junius Jayewardene put security forces on alert and extended a state of emergency as majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils fled centers of violence.

The Eelam National Liberation Front, an alliance of four major rebel groups, said it was calling off

a two-month cease-fire and pulling out of the peace talks. The group said government troops had killed 200 Tamils in a raid Saturday near Trincomalee on the northeast coast of the island.

Anandadasa De Alwis, the information minister, described the charge as "a total invention" and said the rebels had used the alleged incident to sabotage the peace talks.

However, Velupillai Prabhakaran, a rebel spokesman, said in a telephone interview from the southern Indian city of Madras, "We have got pictures of the massacre."

According to guerrilla groups, the incident occurred when residents of two villages were pulled out of their homes, lined up and shot.

Mr. De Alwis said 37 fishermen (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

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■ Carl Icahn warned TWA's directors that he might lower his offer for the company. Page 7.

152 More Arrested in South Africa; 3 Blacks Are Killed in Latest Unrest

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African police reported Saturday that they had arrested 152 persons, one of the highest numbers of detentions in a single day since a state of emergency was declared in July. The police also said that two more blacks had been shot to death in violence in segregated townships across the country.

Near Cape Town, the homes of two mixed-race legislators in South Africa's Parliament were fire-bombed early Saturday. The homes are near a settlement for mixed-race people where a grenade attack killed one person earlier last week.

Isolated rioting erupted in black townships Sunday and a black woman was killed when she was run down by a truck that was being chased by looters, the police said.

according to an Associated Press report from Johannesburg. [Parts of Soweto township outside Johannesburg and other black areas around South Africa were put under a 10 P.M. to 4 A.M. curfew Thursday, but Soweto's streets were full of people late Saturday and early Sunday, visitors said.]

The authorities gave no reason for the surge in detentions, which brought to 938 the number of people, most of them black, held under the emergency decree. In the early days of the decree, arrests were running about 200 a day. The arrests had gradually decreased. Government reports say that 1,022 people have been released since the detentions began.

The latest arrest and fatality figures indicate little or no easing in South Africa's racial conflict since President Pieter W. Botha renewed an offer Thursday of limited

changes supposed to embrace urban blacks in undefined political structures while perpetuating white separation and "self-determination," a code word for white dominance.

The emergency was declared after 10 months of violence in which 500 people, all but two of them black, died. Since the decree, the violence has spilled beyond areas affected by the earlier unrest, and the death toll since the proclamation took effect at midnight July 20 has increased by more than 120.

Since last September, virtually all of the confrontations have been between the police and black demonstrators or mobs in black townships.

ANC Threatens Whites

Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress, pledged Saturday to step up the guerrilla movement's struggle against the South African government and said that "many white people will lose their lives," United Press International reported from Lusaka, Zambia.

Mr. Tambo said that Mr. Botha's speech Thursday was "an arrogant reaffirmation by P.W. Botha that the apartheid system will continue unchanged."

In a statement released by the guerrilla organization's offices in Lusaka, Mr. Tambo said that Mr. Botha had "flung an insult in the face of his best friends internationally." The West should realize, Mr. Tambo said, that there was no way "of influencing change in South Africa other than through the imposition of sanctions."

Of the U.S. approach to South Africa, he said: "Those who have tied themselves to the policy of so-called constructive engagement are now reaping the fruits of a policy which has encouraged the obduracy and arrogance of the apartheid regime."

Envoy Sees Misperception

South Africa's ambassador-designate to the United States said that Mr. Botha's speech had been badly misunderstood, Reuters reported from Washington.

"What he announced — and what is missing here in the media perception — was a major deviation from the political status quo," said Herbert Boukes, named as ambassador but not yet officially received by the United States.

The diplomat said in an interview that Mr. Botha had accepted the concept of political participation for blacks, the right of black homelands to remain part of South Africa and citizenship for those living in these "national states."

The envoy said he saw his most immediate task as restoring "some form of respect" between South Africa and the United States.

Sanctions would be an unproductive punishment, he said, adding: "As long as they antagonize us, they cannot influence us."



PERUVIAN REBELS — Members of the Tupac Amaru organization met with journalists at a secret location and offered the new government of President Alan García a partial truce, while hinting at further attacks against U.S. targets in Peru.

Murphy Ends Mission to Middle East Without Meeting With Palestinians

(Continued from Page 1)

while giving the organization a voice in the process. One of the Palestinians proposed for the meeting, an East Jerusalem newspaper editor, Hanna Seniora, said that Mr. Murphy's failure to meet the Jordanian-Palestinian team was "a missed opportunity."

"They have left the door open," he said. But in the future, "the conditions may not be as favorable as now," he added.

Mr. Seniora complained that "America's foreign policy is being made in Tel Aviv and not Washington," a reference to U.S. concern

over Israeli objections to the planned meeting.

■ **Jordanian-PLO View**
Judith Miller of The New York Times reported Saturday from Alexandria, Egypt.

After meeting with President Hosni Mubarak in Alexandria, Mr. Murphy said that talks with the Egyptian leader concentrated on peace issues, "problems of the moment," and U.S.-Egyptian relations.

Officials close to the peace process found little ground for optimism. Israeli officials indicated

when Mr. Murphy was in Israel that little progress had been made.

Jordan and the PLO, which signed an agreement Feb. 11 outlining a joint bid for peace, envisaged a process that would begin with a meeting between U.S. officials and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

This, in their view, would then lead to a Jordanian call for simultaneous "exchange of commitments." The PLO would recognize Israel's right to exist, as outlined in United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which call for Israel to return territory it occupies in exchange for the right to live within "secure and recognized borders."

The United States would then recognize the PLO, its right to self-determination, endorse the concept of a Palestinian state federated with Jordan, as well as the inclusion of the PLO directly in peace talks. The final stage would be an international peace conference, sponsored by the permanent members of the Security Council.

U.S. and Arab officials agreed that the United States was reluctant to take the first step — that is, to meet with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation — if this would lead only to U.S. recognition of the PLO, but not to broader peace talks between Israel and the Arabs.

Wider Peril Seen From Terrorists

(Continued from Page 1)

sages through their lawyers to other terrorists.

The overall direction of operations is said to have passed to three women: Inge Viett, Sigrid Stenbeck and Silke Meier-Wirt. A man, Ekkehard von Seckendorff-Gudent, also is said to be important in planning attacks.

The new leaders appear to have been trying to attract recruits by emphasizing attacks on U.S. and NATO-related targets to exploit lingering dismay over the failure of nonviolent protests to stop the deployment of new U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Germany.

"The argument they make is that since peaceful action did not stop the missiles from coming, violent methods are now necessary," said an official of the Ministry of Interior. "There are some people, who ordinarily would not be terrorists who are ready to accept that line of thinking."

New members are believed to have assisted in attacks on property, such as the two dozen minor arson and bombing attacks on NATO fuel pipelines. Some explosives and firebombs failed to go off because of amateurish faults, the police said.

Last week, cleaning women aboard a U.S. military train discovered blankets drenched in flammable liquid that had failed to ignite because of an improperly rigged triggering mechanism.

But recent murder plots and car bombings have shown a degree of technical skill that could be carried out only by trained people.

The murder of a 20-year-old U.S. soldier on Aug. 8 and a car bombing at the U.S. Rhein-Main Air Base a few hours later, in which two Americans were killed and 20 were injured, demonstrated a more ruthless attitude and a more effective use of explosives than had been shown before.

The police now are pursuing the hypothesis that the soldier, Edward Fimmental, was murdered so that his military identity card could be used to gain access to the air base, where the explosives-laden car was driven and left.

WORLD BRIEFS

Near-Miss Involving Thatcher Reported

LONDON (Reuters) — An airliner had to take emergency action last month to avoid colliding with a helicopter carrying Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, British newspapers reported Sunday.

A spokeswoman for Britain's Civil Aviation Authority confirmed that an investigation was under way into an incident on July 25 involving a helicopter and a British Airways Boeing 757 bound for Frankfurt with 126 people on board.

Two Sunday newspapers said that the British Airways crew had to slam on the airplane's brakes to avoid taking off in the path of a Royal Air Force helicopter about to land at Heathrow Airport. Mrs. Thatcher and six members of her staff were on board the helicopter, the Sunday Express and Mail on Sunday newspapers said. A spokeswoman for Mrs. Thatcher confirmed that the prime minister did fly to Heathrow on that day in a helicopter to board a plane for Washington.

Foreign Laborers Expelled by Libya

TUNIS (Reuters) — The expulsion of thousands of foreign workers from Libya will continue to help Libya overcome economic problems and redistribute its domestic work force, a Libyan Embassy official said Sunday.

Mohammed Sadok Abouda, the Libyan chargé d'affaires in Tunis, said that the foreign workers affected were mainly Egyptian and Tunisian, while Moroccans and Palestinians could stay. He said the expulsions stemmed from economic decisions made by the General People's Congress, or parliament, in 1982. Libyans working in administration were to be moved to work in factories and agriculture to improve productivity, he said.

About 16,000 of the 92,000 Tunisian workforce has been expelled from Libya in recent weeks, the Tunisian news agency, TAP, reported. About 830 Egyptians arrived in Alexandria from Libya on Sunday and another 500 traveled by truck into Egypt, to the border town of Sidi Barrani.

UN Unit Becomes Separate Agency

VIENNA (AP) — The United Nations Industrial Development Organization officially became a separate UN specialized agency when a Filipino diplomat, Domingo Sison, was confirmed as its director-general.

The organization's general conference Saturday confirmed Mr. Sison after the 53-member Industrial Development Board, the top executive organ, broke a three-day deadlock on a replacement for Abdel Rahman Khane of Algeria. The board agreed to discard a rule requiring a two-thirds majority for election in favor of a simple majority, and on Friday voted for Mr. Sison. The two other candidates were Jorge Eduardo Navarrete of Mexico and Edebayo Adeleji of Nigeria.

Seoul Delays Bill on Student Protest

SEOUL (Reuters) — The South Korean government, in the face of stiff opposition, is postponing the introduction of a law aimed at curbing student protests.

The Democratic Justice Party of President Chun Doo Hwan had planned to pass the bill at a special parliamentary session later this month. But the party chairman, Roh Tae Woo, said Saturday that it would be introduced at a regular session in late September.

Under the proposed law, radical students could be sent to "recreation centers" for up to six months. The New Korea Democratic Party, the main opposition party, and dissidents have demanded the bill be withdrawn, saying that it is unconstitutional.

Generals Check Foreign Legion Brawl

PARIS (Reuters) — French Foreign Legion troops were involved Saturday in violence in the port of Kourou in French Guiana, in which one Legionnaire was killed and 19 people, mostly Legionnaires, were injured. Paris sent two generals Sunday to investigate the incident.

The violence began when 50 soldiers, members of a regiment that guards France's space center north of here, stormed a district of the town, attacking residents and smashing windows.

The troops were said to have been angered by a rumor that a missing comrade had been murdered in the district. Witnesses said residents, fearful of attack, fired shotguns at the soldiers, killing one. The violence, described as a "serious act of indiscipline" by Defense Minister Charles Hernu, follows a series of brawls between Foreign Legion members and residents. French Guiana is an overseas department of France.

Reagan Urges Restraint on Farm Bill

SANTA BARBARA, California (NYT) — President Ronald Reagan said in his weekly radio address that the answer to farmers' financial problems could not be found "in sticking with discredited programs and increasing government controls." He urged Congress to restrain spending on farm support programs.

In his remarks, delivered Saturday from his ranch near here, Mr. Reagan sought to underscore his concerns over a four-year agriculture bill Congress is writing to take effect next year. Both the House and Senate Agriculture Committees are considering legislation that could exceed spending targets Congress set two weeks ago.

For the Record

Benzar Blumte, the Pakistani opposition leader and daughter of the former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, said she would fly home from exile in London on Tuesday with the body of her brother Shahnawaz. He was found dead July 18 in his apartment in Cannes, France. (Reuters)

An underground nuclear test was conducted Saturday in Nevada, the first American test since U.S. officials rejected last month a Soviet offer to join in a test freeze. A U.S. invitation to Moscow to send observers to Saturday's test was rejected. (Reuters)

Basque guerrillas claimed responsibility for the killing Friday of a French restaurant owner in the Spanish Mediterranean resort of Castellón de la Plana. (Reuters)

Corrections

Because of an editing error, an item in the Business People column in some editions of Aug. 17-18 incorrectly identified Generals de Banque SA of Brussels.

A Business People column July 12 incorrectly identified the manager of SPL Deutschland Systems Programming GmbH near Frankfurt. Hans-Jergen Seebald has been named to that post.

Sri Lankan Unrest Spreads

(Continued from Page 1)

belonging to Sri Lanka's majority Sinhalese community were found murdered in the Trincomalee region. The government accused Tamil guerrillas of abducting the fishermen last November.

Tamil guerrillas commandeered a train Sunday with 500 passengers on board near the northwestern coastal town of Mannar, railroad authorities said. The five-hour hijack ended when the driver derailed the locomotive purposely outside the town of Anuradhapura, about

125 miles (200 kilometers) north-east of Colombo, a railway spokesman said.

Before escaping, the rebels abducted 15 train passengers belonging to the majority Sinhalese community and later shot them near Madhy railroad station, according to an unconfirmed dispatch from a reporter in the area.

Mr. De Alwis said he exposed the peace talks aimed at ending the country's two-year ethnic crisis to resume Monday. (AP, Reuters)

Residents Rally for Carbide

(Continued from Page 1)

company because 60 percent of the city's revenue comes from taxes paid by the company.

Even some of Union Carbide's sharpest critics among the faculty of West Virginia State College, whose campus is side by side with the plant at Institute, saw a hopeful opportunity in the recent problems. Paul Nuchmans, an art professor at the college, proposed staging a "Great Chemical City Festival" and establishing a chemical museum.

The leak at Institute on Aug. 11 loosed a cloud of chemicals identified in tests by federal investigators as 65 percent methylene chloride, a solvent widely used as a paint remover, and 35 percent aldicarb, a pesticide ingredient.

Methylene chloride was placed under a special review by the Environmental Protection Agency in May after laboratory tests linked it to unusual numbers of malignant lung and liver tumors in mice. Aldicarb chloride is called a "severe irritant" by Union Carbide.

Herald Tribune

Opening for Talks in Moscow
Commit Leaders Vow to Push for an Economic Recovery

U.S. Says 7 In "Dread" Agreement

Western Leaders Doubt U.S. Recovery's Power

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Pope Assails Polygamy, Birth Control

The Associated Press

NAIROBI — Pope John Paul II assailed polygamy and contraception Saturday and then married 25 couples from across Kenya, where the government is promoting birth control to reduce population growth.

Preaching in a country where men frequently have more than one wife and where each mother has an average of eight children, the pope said marriage should be "a communion of one man and one woman" and that "contraception and abortion are wrong."

The message brought police applause from the 80,000 who filled Nanyo National Stadium for the wedding Mass.

"In the Old Testament, polygamy was sometimes tolerated," John Paul said. "But in the new covenant, our savior restored marriage to its original state as a communion of one man and one woman."

The Mass was one of the highlights of the pope's visit to Nairobi, the next to last stop on a 12-day, seven-nation African pilgrimage.

On Sunday, the pope urged African Christians to help the poor, the homeless, the sick and the imprisoned at a Mass that drew a crowd estimated at up to a million.

He said Christ's love must be shared by all: "With the neighbor who is poor or homeless, with the neighbor who is sick or in prison, with the neighbor who belongs to a different tribe or race or who does not believe in Christ."

The Mass marked the end of the 43rd International Eucharistic Congress, the first held in black Africa. The spiritual conferences are held every four years and consist of liturgies, seminars and exhibits. This year's conference drew 6,000 delegates from 58 countries.

The pope said Saturday that husband and wife must "be ready with stout hearts to cooperate with the love of the creator and the savior, who through them will enlarge and



Pope John Paul II watered a tree Sunday that he had planted moments before at the Uhuru Gardens in Nairobi.

enrich his own family day by day."

"That is why anti-life actions such as contraception and abortion are wrong and unworthy of good husbands and wives," he said.

Kenya has a population growth rate of more than 4 percent, the world's highest. The government has promoted artificial birth control as part of a campaign to curb the growth rate.

The pope spent Saturday morning touring the 720-square-mile (1,864-square-kilometer) Masai Mara Game Reserve in southwest Kenya.

During the 90-minute ride over

bumpy, dusty roads, John Paul saw cheetahs, giraffes, cape buffalo, elephants and a pride of lionesses and cubs lolling beside a newly killed wildebeest.

■ **Papal Audience for Rhino**
E.J. Dionne Jr. of The New York Times reported from Nairobi: Samia flew 210 miles (340 kilometers) just to see the pope.

Samia is a 6-month-old, 250-pound rhinoceros. She was flown specially to the Masai Mara reserve Saturday to make sure the pope got a chance to see a rhino.

Those attending Samia took special care to make sure she would

not run away when the pope approached. They have been wearing white robes to get the rhinoceros used to the idea of a man in white. Sure enough, according to a spokesman, the pope got a chance to touch Samia.

The episode was testimony to the lengths to which black Africa has gone to receive John Paul. In city after city, his picture hung from light posts and buildings. Presidents flew him to their palaces and traveled with him almost everywhere he went.

In many countries the machines of the single ruling party went to work to turn out the crowds. At Niamtougou in northern Togo, several thousand people attended an airport welcome.

The same several thousand sat in the hot sun for five hours while the pope made his rounds, just to make sure they were on hand to cheer him when he left.

Ibrahim Daou, a leader of a delegation of Moslems, said his group was there to receive the pope's blessing. He then explained with a large grin, "Oh, we're all with the party. This was a reference to the Rally of the Togolese People, the party of President Gnassingbe Eyadema."

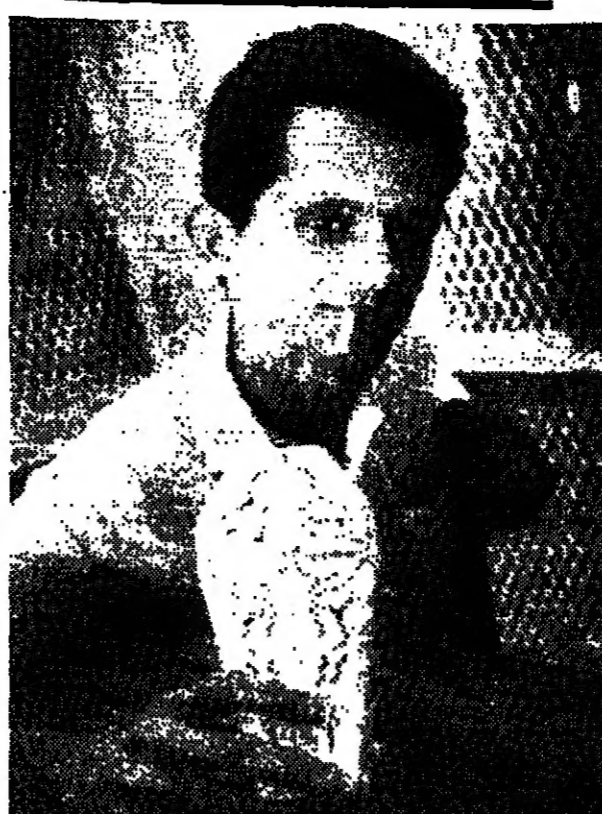
Mr. Daou said that since many in the crowd had been bused in from far away, "there was no place for a lot of us to go, so we just sat here and waited."

There were many explanations as to why the African leaders went to so much trouble for John Paul.

To be sure, even when Catholics are a minority, they are a significant one and, thanks to the Catholic schools, often among the educated elite.

But much of it is the sheer prestige of being associated with the pope. Some presidents chose to hang their pictures next to his on podiums and light poles. Others, like General Eyadema, just made sure they were always at his side.

AMERICAN TOPICS



WAITING FOR THE END — Charles Rumbough, who is on Death Row at the state prison at Huntsville, Texas, displays a coffin he made from matchsticks in which he wants his cremated remains placed. Mr. Rumbough is to die Sept. 11 for killing a jewelry store owner.

10 Million Take Part In Anti-Crime Drive

With porch lights, neighborhood parades and rallies, residents in cities across the United States went out in the streets one night last week to "take back the night" from crime.

Participation in the second annual National Night Out on Aug. 13 was enthusiastic in some cities and apathetic in others, but organizers estimated that as many as 10 million people took part in the effort to drive crime out of their neighborhoods.

In New York City, community groups coordinated 500 local events and Mayor Edward I. Koch led a parade in Brooklyn. Organizers in Minneapolis said that 12,000 residents participated in the show of solidarity against crime. A police officer in Hartford, Connecticut, called the program a great success, saying it was good to see neighbors "working together in a collective way."

But response to the National Night Out was not enthusiastic everywhere. In Detroit, reporters for the Detroit Free Press found no out-of-the-ordinary activity, and residents of the exclusive Tanglewood neighborhood in Houston said they thought that the National Night Out was a good idea, but they would not be participating.

Short Takes

Massachusetts is expected to become the first state to require a health warning on snuff. Dr. Gregory Connolly, chief of the state's Dental Health Division, says he recommended that all packages of smokeless tobacco carry the label, "Warning: Use of snuff can be addictive and can cause mouth cancer and other mouth disorders."

More than 50,000 taxpayers with total incomes above \$250,000, including more than 5,000 millionaires, paid less of their total income in federal taxes in 1983 than typical middle-income families, according to a Treasury Department study. The study, requested by Representative J.J. Pickle, a Democrat of Texas, shows that many of those wealthy taxpayers paid less than \$6,272 in taxes, which is the average amount paid by a family of four with income of \$45,000.

Forty-four U.S. law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty by assailants during the first half of this year, up from 35 in the first half of 1984. The Federal Bureau of Investigation said that pistols were used in 29 of the killings, shot

guns in six and rifles in two. The bureau said that four officers were killed with motor vehicles, two with blunt instruments and one with a knife. The incidence of slayings was highest in the Southwest, where 21 officers were killed.

A bumper sticker spotted in South Carolina on a car with Ohio plates: "I owe, I owe, it's off to work I go."

Notes on People

At the seventh annual Possible Dreams Auction in Edgartown, Massachusetts, a sailing trip with Walter Cronkite, the former CBS News anchorman, went for \$3,800, while a tour of the Washington Post, auctioned off by Katharine Graham, chairman of Washington Post Co., sold for \$750. The auction raised \$33,000 for the Vineyard Community Services.

Stetson Hat Co., which last year produced the popular Infallible Jones hat, will introduce the Trail Rider hat next month, based on the Stetson that Clint Eastwood wore in his latest film, "Pale Rider."

Presidents rated most popular among Secret Service agents are Ronald Reagan and Gerald R. Ford, according to "Protecting the President," a forthcoming book by Dennis McCarthy, a former agent. Least popular was Lyndon B. Johnson, who, the author says, "was a royal pain to deal with."

Nancy Reagan celebrated her 63d — or 64th — birthday at the Reagan ranch near Santa Barbara, California, on Saturday, in the company of about 70 guests. "She hasn't decided" how old she is, a spokesman at the White House said about the ambiguity of the first lady's age. Her birth register shows she was born July 6, 1921, but the former actress has said the correct year is 1923. The celebration had been delayed because of the TWA hostage crisis.

When the Supreme Court is in session, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor likes to attend daily 8 A.M. exercise classes for women in the court's gym. Some of her classmates sported new T-shirts after Mrs. O'Connor's celebrated encounter last January with John Riggins, the Washington Redskins fullback, in which the football star told her to "loosen up, Sandy baby" as they shared a table at a congressional dinner. The T-shirts read: "Loosen Up at the Supreme Court."

— Compiled by AMY HOLLOWELL

U.S. Policymakers Say Quarrels With Managua Cannot Be Resolved

By Shirley Christian

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials involved in Central American policy say that U.S. differences with Nicaragua cannot be resolved so long as the Sandinists remain in power, and some indicate they favor the overthrow of the Sandinist leadership.

Robert C. McFarlane, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, said in response to a query that it was "absolutely not" the policy of the United States to overthrow the Sandinists. But other officials, including some assigned to oversee and foster activities of anti-Sandinist guerrillas, said they saw no way to satisfy the concerns of the United States, the rebels and other Central American nations with the Sandinists remaining in power.

In recent interviews, these officials described U.S. backing for the guerrillas in such terms as a chance to "win one for Reagan" and to "push communism out of one country" or as a test case in what they called the global confrontation with the Soviet Union. All said they did not advocate using U.S. troops for the purpose.

The ultimate objective is to assure a democratic outcome in Nicaragua, said an administration official who works closely with the rebels. "If these people can stand up and throw off communism, it goes beyond Managua. It goes to the gut of our national interest."

"The way to go after the Soviet Union is through the colonies," the official said. "We have to find ways to help democratic resistance movements without sending troops."

Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz have not called outright for the overthrow of the Sandinists, although the president came close in February when he said that his goal was to "remove" the "present structure" in Nicaragua.

In May, Mr. Reagan sent a classified report to Congress in which he said that the use of U.S. military forces in Nicaragua "must remain an option, given our stakes in the region, if other policy options fail."

Elliott Abrams, the new U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, said that the administration felt the Sandinists would never abide by a commitment not to support insurgencies in neighboring countries. The only way to satisfy the security concerns of the United States, he said, was with a "democratic" government in Nicaragua.

In an interview Wednesday, Mr. McFarlane said that U.S. policies "remain to support the freedom fighters and in parallel to work for a diplomatic solution."

But in recent months diplomatic efforts have encountered many roadblocks. The Central American peace initiative of the four nations working as the Contadora group came to a standstill in June when Nicaragua demanded that the participants take up the issue of Washington's support for anti-Sandinist forces. The United States refused last month to resume talks with the Sandinists at Manzanillo, Mexico.

Meanwhile, the administration's stress on support of the guerrillas, known as "contras," has grown.

Officials hedged their comments about whether and when the guerrillas might be able to defeat the Popular Sandinist Army, estimated at 64,000 men including active reservists. Some said they could not win an outright victory, but would have to rely on such factors as internal dissatisfaction to bring about the collapse of the government.

The rebels have gone on the offensive in recent weeks after an infusion of equipment and supplies made possible by about \$25 million in private and foreign donations, and the expectation of \$27 million in nonmilitary aid from the U.S. government.

Officials said that the Reagan administration has debated constantly in recent years whether to work out a "Yugoslavia" situation in Nicaragua, meaning an understanding that the Sandinists would remain in power in exchange for not promoting insurgencies else-



Elliott Abrams

where or being a military threat to their neighbors.

"We'd be kidding ourselves if we thought we could solve our problems that way," said one participant in the debate. "These guys are self-described revolutionaries."

The parameters that have evolved for the policy, he said, were to avoid both "another Cuba" in the Western hemisphere and "another Vietnam," that is, having U.S. troops bogged down abroad.

Some administration officials maintained that a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Nicaragua might be possible if it was acceptable to the guerrillas and to the other Central American nations. But anything acceptable to those groups and governments, they said, would require so many changes in Sandinist policies that the Sandinist Front would no longer be the organization it is now.

They said any negotiated settlement must be a multilateral agreement, for instance through the Contadora talks, involving the Nicaraguan opposition, armed and unarmed, as well as the other Central American countries. They virtually ruled out any possibility of reaching a bilateral peace agreement with Nicaragua.

The Sandinist leadership has proposed agreements with Central American governments in recent months that would address some of the concerns of each of them.

The strongest Sandinist offer was made informally to El Salvador in April. Salvadoran officials said that the Sandinists sent a mid-level official to El Salvador who said that the Sandinist Front was willing to expel from Managua the leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, the Salvadoran rebel organization; take other unspecified actions to halt or reduce support for the Salvadoran rebels; and resettle in Nicaragua a number of pro-guerrilla Salvadoran refugees now in Honduras.

The vehicle through which the Sandinists expect El Salvador and other Central American nations to extend tacit acceptance to their government is the proposed Contadora agreement.

"I don't think these bilateral deals will sell to Central America," Mr. Abrams said, "basically because the Central Americans understand that the Sandinists are Communists and that such agreements are lies and will be used to destroy the contras. After that, the Sandinist Front would be back at its historical mission of subverting these countries."

He and other administration officials said that the primary reason the Central Americans might consider such arrangements is not that they wanted to make separate agreements with the Sandinists but that they fear the United States will abandon the anti-Sandinist cause at some point and leave them out on a limb.

Seoul Rejects Appeal by Dole

Reuters

SEOUL — Robert J. Dole, the U.S. Senate majority leader, has urged South Korea to open its markets to more American goods, officials in Seoul said. But the officials said that Shin Byong Hyun, the deputy prime minister, told Mr. Dole, a Kansas Republican, on Saturday that South Korea was unable to speed up liberalization of its imports because of public opposition.

Agca Judges Study Links to Turkish Underworld

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BOCHUM, West Germany — An Italian court has gathered evidence in the Netherlands and West Germany that seems to lend credence to the view that the shooting of Pope John Paul II in 1981 was the work of a Turkish terrorist group with links to the Turkish underworld and to Bulgaria.

The hearings, by the court trying three Bulgarians and five Turks ac-

cused of plotting to kill the pope in May 1981, may be significant because a Turk imprisoned in West Germany, Yalcin Ozbey, is the only witness to corroborate Mehmet Ali Agca's contention that Bulgaria was behind the plot. Court officials left West Germany for Italy on Saturday.

However, Turkish reporters covering the case have expressed the view that Mr. Ozbey may be embellishing a few facts and names relat-

ed to the case that are familiar to him either from dealings with the Turks involved or through news reports.

Mr. Ozbey, who is held on forgery and weapons charges, seconded Mr. Agca's account of a wide network of Turkish terrorists said to have been hired by the Bulgarian secret service to kill John Paul. Details of this network are among the new elements to emerge since the trial began May 27.

However, Mr. Ozbey, unlike Mr. Agca, says the Bulgarians left the Turks hanging, failing to pay a fee of 3 million Deutsche marks (\$1.1 million).

Court officials concede that the value of the week's testimony hinges largely on the credibility of Mr. Ozbey, who has been doubted by Judge Ilario Martella, who questioned him 18 months ago as part of a pretrial investigation.

The Italian court officials, including Chief Judge Severino Santapichi, traveled to the Netherlands on Aug. 8 to question Samet Arslan, a Turkish nationalist who was arrested in May under circumstances that prompted Italian officials to presume some connection to the purported plot against the pope.

Mr. Arslan, who is sought in Turkey on terrorism charges, told the Dutch police that he was in the Netherlands to seek political asylum.

Officials are puzzled by his entry into the Netherlands on May 14,

the last day of a visit by the pope, when tight security was in force. Mr. Arslan carried a badly forged passport and a pistol.

The Dutch police later traced the pistol to a batch of 21 weapons purchased in Switzerland in 1980 by an arms enthusiast who smuggled them into Austria, where four guns were later acquired by Mr. Agca and his associates.

Numbers and letters etched on the handle of Mr. Arslan's gun matched similar markings on Mr. Agca's pistol. Mr. Arslan first told the police that his father had given him the gun. Later he said it had been planted on him by the Dutch police.

Mr. Arslan was carrying a rail ticket from Frankfurt to the Dutch border with a telephone number of a Turkish video dealer in the Hague scribbled on it. Italian officials said the number seemed to create a link to the rightist circles that supported Mr. Agca.

The dealer, Ali Tokman, first acknowledged then denied knowing Mr. Arslan. Mr. Tokman has denied any wrongdoing. In the Turkish immigrant community in the Netherlands, he is regarded as a rightist, and the video business has led the police to suspect possible criminal ties to Turkish video dealers in West Germany who often use such businesses as a front for contraband and drug trafficking.

Italian court officials suspect that Mr. Arslan may have been involved in a further effort by Turkish rightists to kill the pope,

Khamenei Leads in Iran With 89% of the Vote

Reuters

LONDON — President Ali Khamenei of Iran led with 89 percent of the vote Sunday after more than half the votes from Friday's presidential poll had been counted.

The Iranian press agency IRNA, received in London, said that a lawyer, Sayyed Mahmood Mustafavi Kashani, 42, had 9 percent of the vote and that a former trade minister, Habibollah Asgar-Owadi, 52, had 2 percent.

The Council of Guardians, Iran's senior Islamic constitutional body, turned down the applications of 47 other would-be candidates two weeks ago.

The total votes cast by the eligible electorate of more than 20 million will not be known for several days.

Mr. Khamenei, 46, who is a clergyman, won 95 percent of the vote when he was elected president in 1979. Friday's poll was Iran's fourth presidential election since the Islamic revolution in 1979.

The president coordinates the work of Iran's Majlis, or parliament, the executive and judiciary and presides over the Supreme Defense Council.

The press agency said the election went smoothly after Iranian internal security forces last week arrested or killed 43 opposition leaders and members who had infiltrated Iran from Iraq to disrupt the poll.

Internal security officials said bomb disposal experts Saturday defused an 88-pound (40-kilogram) bomb planted "by counterrevolutionaries and agents of the Iraqi regime" inside a car in front of the Ministry of Agriculture in north Tehran.



Ali Khamenei

The Paris-based Mujahidin Khalq opposition group said its guerrillas set off 150 concussion grenades around Iran on Friday at the height of a two-week campaign to protest the election campaign. It said 150 pro-government militiamen were killed.

The Iranian Interior Ministry said the only election-day incident came when a guerrilla killed himself with a grenade that he was about to throw at a provincial militia base.

■ **30 Injured in Bombing**
The IRNA press agency said Sunday that a bomb planted in a van wounded at least 30 persons in southwestern Tehran, Reuters reported from London.

Wiretap Evidence Admitted In Trial of U.S. Spy Suspect

New York Times Service

BALTIMORE — Evidence obtained through a wiretap of John A. Walker Jr.'s telephone and in a search of his home and office can be used at his trial on espionage charges, a federal judge has ruled.

Prosecutors have said that the wiretap led directly to the arrest of Mr. Walker and three men accused of spying for the Soviet Union.

At a pretrial hearing in Federal District Court, Judge Alexander Harvey 2d said Friday that Mr. Walker caused to believe that Mr. Walker was operating as an agent of a foreign power when the wiretap was authorized by another federal court this spring. He rejected defense arguments that the wiretap might have been improperly approved.

The judge also upheld the espionage indictments against Mr. Walker and his son Michael, denying a defense motion to overturn the charges because of intensive

publicity in the case. The two have pleaded not guilty.

Under the judge's ruling, jurors at Mr. Walker's trial will be permitted to learn of evidence gathered in nine searches by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including material seized from his home, office, airplane and a Maryland motel where Mr. Walker was arrested May 20. Evidence taken from computer data and audio tapes belonging to Mr. Walker will also be admitted at trial.

A defense lawyer, Fred W. Bennett, said later he would request a jury for the trial that begins Oct. 28. Mr. Walker's brother Arthur, a retired Navy lieutenant commander, was convicted of espionage last week after a nonjury trial in Norfolk, Virginia.

Jerry A. Whitworth, a retired Navy radioman from Davis, California, charged in the case has also pleaded not guilty.

U.S. Court Brief Assails 'Comparable Worth' Pay

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has taken its criticism of the concept of "comparable worth" a step further, filing a court brief siding with the state of Illinois against nurses seeking higher pay on the ground that they do not earn as much as men in similar jobs.

Explaining the administration's decision to file its first "friend-of-the-court" brief in such a case on Friday, Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Reynolds, head of the civil rights division of the Justice Department, said that the comparable worth theory made "a mockery of the ideal of pay equity."

The comparable worth concept, Mr. Reynolds said, advances instead "the thesis that equal pay should be provided to men and women in remarkably different jobs on the basis of a subjective evaluation by some 'expert' that the two jobs can be called 'comparable.'"

Filed with the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, the brief urges the court to uphold a lower-court ruling in April dismissing the nurses' claims, rather than to allow it a full trial.

The administration's move drew immediate and sharp criticism from advocates of the concept.

The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees union has led the court fight for comparable worth and won what it considered an important victory in a 1984 case in which a federal judge ordered the state of Washington to pay women employees up to \$1 billion in back wages.

In its brief, the Justice Department insisted that the Washington ruling was too narrow to be construed as a judicial endorsement of comparable worth.

Some cities, such as Los Angeles,

have endorsed the concept and have voluntarily moved to begin basing wages on an evaluation of such factors as the skills required for a job and the working conditions demanded.

In a study released in March, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights rejected the proposition of comparable worth. In June the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ruled unanimously that federal law does not require employers to give men and women equal pay for different jobs of comparable worth.

Changes Ordered in Rules for U.S. Aviation

By Reginald Stuart

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Major changes in the operations of the Federal Aviation Administration have been ordered by Transportation Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole, who has made public a report highly critical of the agency.

The report, produced by the Transportation Department's Safety Review Task Force, said it had found "no diminution of safety" because of the agency's operating practices. Statistics, in fact, showed an improvement of U.S. air flight safety in the first five years of this decade over the previous five years.

But the task force said that improvements were needed in several areas if the agency was to keep pace with changes in aviation, particularly the increased competition resulting from deregulation of U.S. airlines.

The report, released Friday, said that the agency had trouble formulating rules in a timely manner, citing delays of as much as eight years. Rules and policies were not uniform around the country, the report said.

It also criticized the agency's internal communications system, saying, for example, that aircraft inspection results were not always transmitted among regions.

The panel recommended more centralized control of the agency, establishing a strict timetable for rule-making, imposing of uniform standards for interpreting and carrying out rules, and a review of internal and external communications policies.

Mrs. Dole, who appointed the task force, ordered its recommendations carried out.

The Transportation Department said that aircraft accident rates in the United States for 1980 to 1984 were "substantially lower" than for

1975 to 1979, a conclusion supported in separate statistical studies by the National Transportation Safety Board, an independent federal agency. According to that agency, there were 0.224 accidents per 100,000 departures of scheduled airlines last year compared with 0.419 per 100,000 departures in 1983.

Sources in the Transportation Department said that the aviation agency planned to increase its roster of safety inspectors to 974 from 674, a 46-percent increase, in the next two fiscal years.

Earlier this month, the General Accounting Office made public a study of safety inspections showing wide disparity in the frequency of inspections of air carriers.

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AIDS Will Stay a While

AIDS is going to be with the world a long while. How should society deal with those who fall victim to the cruel disease?

Last week the Los Angeles City Council voted to ban discrimination against AIDS patients in housing, employment or health care. "A society which should be showing compassion to people who are ill is often showing them like lepers," explains the sponsor of the ordinance, Councilman Joel Wachs.

The U.S. Navy has responded differently. When Bernard Brothman, an enlisted man with AIDS, told a navy doctor that he was homosexual, the doctor betrayed the confidence.

The navy lawyer then assigned to defend him — homosexuality is grounds for discharge from the military — refused to meet in the same room for fear of the disease.

As it happens, the more compassionate response to AIDS is also the medically warranted response. From the considerable amount now known, it appears that the disease is spread only by actions that transfer it from bloodstream to bloodstream, either directly, as in the sharing of needles, or through the exchange of body fluids, as in sexual contact.

Casual contact is not a means of transmission. No nurses or doctors caring for AIDS patients have caught the disease from them; nor, in America, have fellow household members of AIDS patients, except patients' spouses or children born to mothers with AIDS.

Because of such evidence, there is no good reason for fear of people with the disease, as some have apparently done. "Employees with AIDS should work to the extent of their physical capacity," says Dr. James Mason,

director of the Federal Centers for Disease Control. "We don't know of any risk to the public and therefore feel there should be no discrimination against the AIDS patient."

Companies such as IBM generally let employees with AIDS stay on the job as long as they can work, much as with any other long-term disease. The army says that is also its policy. For co-workers and neighbors to cast out people with AIDS, or for schools to shun afflicted children, seems, on the best available evidence, to be a needless cruelty.

Still, there is every reason for caution in special circumstances. The AIDS virus is deadly. It can kill anyone, man, woman or child, if it reaches the bloodstream. In America it predominates among the groups at specific risk, homosexuals and intravenous drug users, but men and women in Zaire have the disease in nearly equal numbers. That is probably because of some special factor, like the widespread medical use of unclean needles.

The virus seeps from the blood into other fluids, like semen, saliva and tears. Should an actress kiss an actor with AIDS? Should dentists take special care in treating AIDS patients? Caution in such cases seems advisable, despite clear epidemiological evidence that the disease spreads only through intimate contact.

The number of new cases is doubling each year and will keep doing so for several years after habits of sex and intravenous drug abuse have changed. Effective treatments and a vaccine are actively sought, are not yet available.

While the disease rages, education and compassion are the only weapons at hand.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Lesson in Responsibility

After last Monday's Japan Air Lines crash, the president of the airline, Yasumoto Takagi, took it upon himself to offer condolences, in person, to relatives of the 520 victims. As they arrived in Tokyo, Mr. Takagi stood at the foot of the airplane ramp and bowed low. Later he announced that he would take responsibility for the crash by resigning.

Contrast that with the response of Union Carbide after toxic gas escaping from a plant in West Virginia injured 135 people. As after last year's accident at Bhopal in India, in which 2,000 people died, senior Union Carbide executives made themselves scarce to the press and the public. The headquarters staff in Danbury, Connecticut, hunkered down, communicating only by press release.

The differences might be summed up in the words liability and responsibility. Union Car-

bide's defensive and faceless approach surely reflect a desire to limit liability in anticipation of lawsuits. Mr. Takagi's response was dictated by a Japanese sense of personal responsibility. Japanese custom also dictates reciprocity on the part of the victims' survivors, who are likely to forgo lawsuits and take settlements that Americans might find unacceptable.

To say that one response is better than another is unrealistic and unfair because both are deeply rooted in cultural differences. Yet it is easy to believe that the Japanese emphasis on personal responsibility has much to do with the success of Japanese industry, a point that American managers might ponder. The next time someone speaks of "Japan Incorporated," we shall think of the president of Japan Air Lines bowing in front of a grieving relative.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

More Americans in Jail

At the end of 1984 there were 463,000 Americans in prison, more than twice as many as the 196,000 of 12 years before. This increase is all the more striking because the population that commits most crimes and is most likely to be incarcerated — men from their mid-tens to their late 20s — increased by only a little more than 10 percent during that time.

The causes and effects of this change tell us interesting things about American society. For the number of people in prison is not the result of a single decision but the collective result of hundreds of thousands of decisions by local juries, state legislators, voters, judges, prosecutors and police officers. A national administration can make some difference, but only 4 percent of prisoners are in federal institutions. The mandatory-sentence laws and longer terms that are the major factor in swelling the prison population are local initiatives, supported by politicians. Decisions to build new prisons are made mostly by state officials. Changes in prison populations are the sum total of millions of changes of mind.

To some extent, larger prison populations reflect an increase in crime rates and greater success in apprehending suspects and trying defendants. But note that the rise in crime rates in the middle 1960s was accompanied by a drop in the prison population, from 210,000

in 1965 to below 200,000 in 1972. Those were the years when the crime issue was on almost every politician's lips. Yet the criminal justice system, representing a wide range of views from all parts of society, was imprisoning fewer people. Note also that the rise in prison population did not start with the inauguration of the Reagan administration. The figure rose to 250,000 in 1976, peaked the 300,000 mark in 1979, hit 350,000 in 1981 and 400,000 in 1983, and surged past 450,000 in 1984.

One clear effect of this change has been the falling crime rate of the 1980s — falling much faster than the number of men in the high-crime age groups. Some prisoners would surely be committing crimes if they were out.

Other effects may not be as benign. One is the likelihood that more people are being held unjustly. Another is that the mandatory-sentence laws and tougher sentencing by some judges are imposing unjustly long and disparate sentences on offenders. A third is that conditions inside what often must be overcrowded prisons may be inhumane.

None of these problems may seem the first order of business to citizens who are cheered by the decrease in crime. But they are necessary orders of business in a society that cherishes its reputation for fairness and humanity.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Need for South African Peace

The Bothas are trying to appease the whites, placate the West and pacify the blacks. This can be achieved only if the wool is pulled over somebody's eyes. President Botha is one of the more skilled wool-pullers in the game, [but] if he does want to negotiate reform with black leaders, he cannot do it by alienating every leader with whom he might negotiate. The

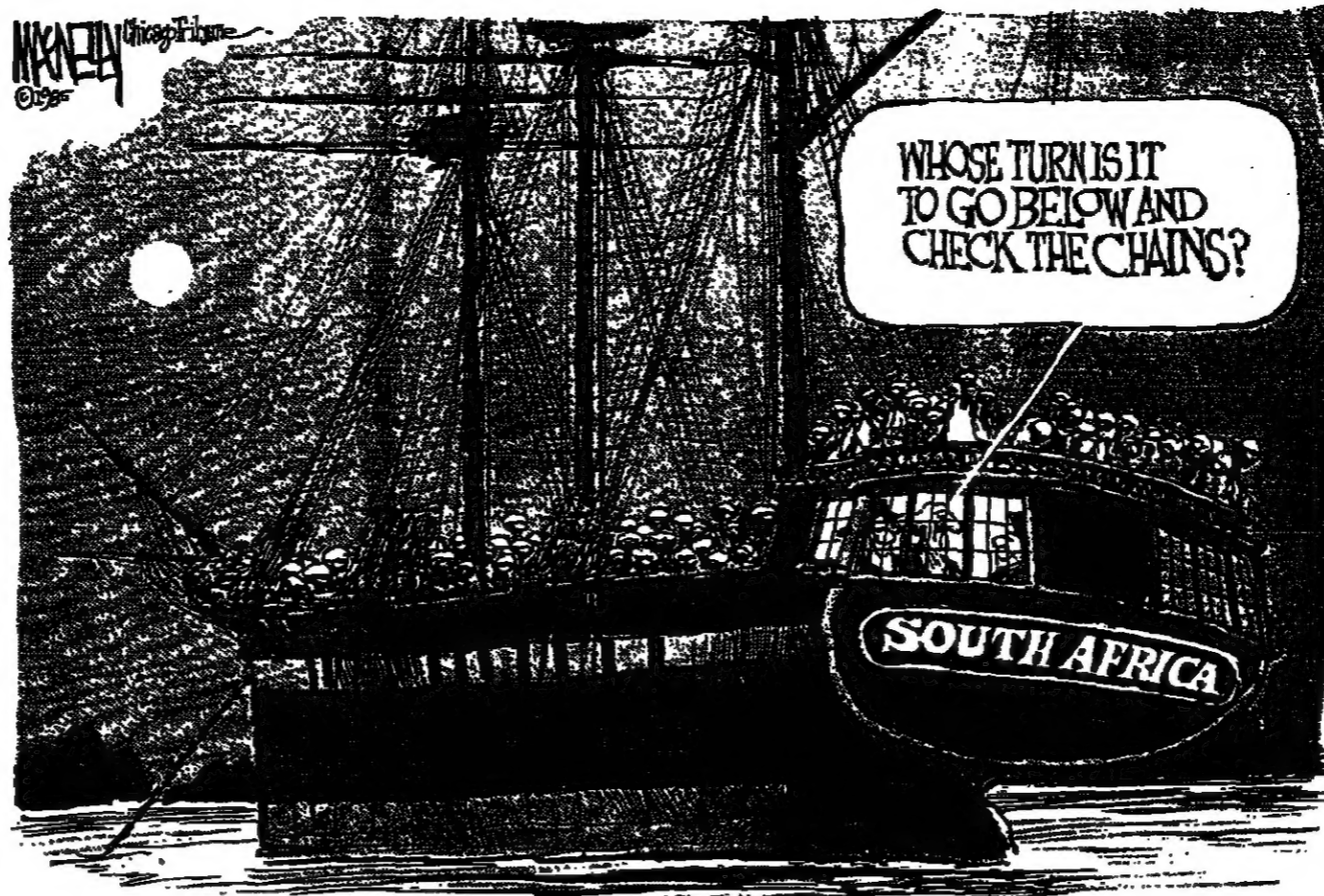
West's interest lies in slow, steady and peaceful reform. Britain, more than any other country, would lose heavily from a violent upheaval. There are a million South Africans who would be entitled to emigrate to Britain if revolution broke out; there are around 250,000 jobs in Britain which depend on continued trade with South Africa, and Britain is by far the biggest foreign investor in the republic.

—The Sunday Times (London).

FROM OUR AUG. 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: A Whole Carriage for His Dog
NEW YORK — The most pampered bulldog in the world left the Grand Central Station yesterday noon for San Francisco in a private railway carriage which had been specially chartered for him at a cost of \$2,065. His name is Radium, and his owner is Mr. F.S. Drew, president of the White Lumber Company of San Francisco. Radium is a French bulldog that Mr. Drew purchased for his wife in Paris four months ago. When Mr. Drew went to reserve for his trip to the coast he was told that dogs could not voyage in the same carriage as passengers. When arguments proved to no avail, Mr. Drew chartered a special carriage for the trip. Radium had the run of the carriage, and Mr. Drew said on leaving: "I hope he enjoys it. It is his and we are his guests."

1935: Duce Rejects Abyssinia Plan
PARIS — The Three-Power Paris Conference called to settle the Italo-Abyssinian dispute collapsed completely [on Aug. 18]. Peace in East Africa now hangs on the decidedly thin threads of long-distance diplomatic negotiations and the League Council session on September 4. The Duce refused to consider the compromise plan offered by French Premier Pierre Laval and British League Affairs Minister Anthony Eden, even as a basis of discussion. He demanded annexation of a large part of the Abyssinian hinterland of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. Faced with these demands, which were described in French circles as "not of a kind enabling further progress," Eden and Laval were obliged to renounce further attempts to negotiate peace in Paris.



WHOSE TURN IS IT
TO GO BELOW AND
CHECK THE CHAINS?

A South African Says No to Army Service

By André Brink

GRAHAMSTOWN, South Africa — The South African government recently amended its Defense Act so that white male citizens up to the age of 55 can be called for military service. I have informed the military authorities that I shall refuse to undergo training or serve the army in any capacity. No matter what punitive action I may face, at age 50, this is not a regime and a system I am prepared to live or die for. It does not represent the South Africa I love and honor.

Young white males have been forced since the early 1960s to accept increasingly long periods of military service as part of "the South African way of life" — just as it has more recently become part of that way of life to live in cities under siege, with streets lined by armored vehicles and by policemen and soldiers brandishing automatic weapons. At the age of 18 it is not easy to resist and face the grim consequences. Hence a growing stream of draft dodgers seeking refuge abroad.

Among those who stay behind, including many in the armed forces, unease and resistance are building up. Anyone who takes the trouble to talk

any resort to violence involves an assault upon the overpopulated and maligned yet indispensable notion of "human dignity." But at the same time I realize that it would be naive simply to wish violence out of this world. Sadly enough, it would seem that some advances in human evolution cannot be attained except through violence. To mention only one example, every small reform in black education in South Africa in the last decade has been bought and paid for in blood.

There may also arise situations in which it becomes necessary for the individual to take up arms and fight for a fatherland. But it is necessary, in each case, to insist that such action has nothing to do with either an atavistic romantic notion of patriotism or an animal sense of the territorial imperative. The "fatherland" to be defended must be interpreted as a spiritual quality, a system of values: the kind of values whose defeat would endanger the essential humanity of a community.

But to fight for South Africa — whether on the Namibian border, or in raids against Botswana, or in the Eastern Cape against some undefined "internal enemy" — has nothing to do with the protection of values that deserve to survive.

In the first place, inasmuch as significant values are at stake — values acquired through thousands of years of history, not just the 300 or so years of white colonization — the "enemy" is fighting for his own legitimate share of those values which are, moreover, vested in the same territory. It is a struggle with all the characteristics of civil war.

In the second place, what the South African government is in fact fighting for has nothing to do with values at all but exclusively with the preservation of a system that remains odious even to those Western countries which, for economic or other reasons, allow themselves to be seduced by the semantics of "reform" (the greatest confidence trick in South African history).

The nature of the system which must be defended, and for which men up to the age of 55 may now be called up, has become more sickeningly evident in recent months.

The violence that erupted in the black townships continues. Yet the most peaceful responses that President P.W. Botha has so far thought up have

been his call last week for negotiations for a peaceful future and his naive promise of a "meaningful open forum" in which black and white may sit down together to discuss their future. How open is such a forum if the most important item on the agenda — white domination — is excluded a priori as nonnegotiable? Can anyone still be surprised to find that more and more blacks feel driven to violence as the only language available to them?

This, I believe, is the key to what is euphemistically termed the "black unrest" sweeping South Africa. Revolt has been begotten by the institutionalized violence of the government and the brutality of the system that has denied blacks, for centuries, the most elementary human values.

What does one do when a black friend tells about police in armored vehicles who drive through deserted Grahamstown township streets at night and shoot in all directions in the hope, it is alleged, of provoking an angry reaction so that they can "go into action"?

Or when a black woman tells about a policeman raising his gun at point-blank range and shooting a small black girl in the head as she comes past him on her way home from a game with friends?

What one does is think even harder about an army call-up. Not only does this sort of behavior illustrate the kind of system that one is required to defend with one's life, but it reminds one that in the repression of black unrest since September 1984, police action has been consistently backed up by the army "in a supporting role."

To a large extent military involvement has made this kind of police action possible. In this situation an immediate and profound moral choice is required of every man who faces a call-up. My decision involves only myself. But by making my choice, and by making it public, I believe I can demonstrate the simple but immensely important fact that in every situation one does have a choice.

That is perhaps the ultimate freedom of the individual. Every choice imposes its price, which may be daunting. But I have also made my decision in the knowledge that it will impose on the authorities the need to calculate from their side the price of whatever they have done or may do.

The writer, a South African novelist, is author most recently of "The Wolf of the Plague." He contributed this comment to New York Times.

What Would America Do if Russia Entered Iran?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "It's still pretty smoky down there," said a U.S. official as he examined satellite pictures of Kharg Island, hit last week by Iraqi missiles.

A haze of smoke hangs over the whole Iraq-Iran war. Since neither dictatorship permits news coverage, the bloodiest conflict of our time is off the scope of our attention. But battle deaths are now estimated at 1 million. (Thanks to the nonofficial enforcement of Menachem Begin, it is not a nuclear war with millions of civilian deaths.)

Iran is suffering more, but could win a war of attrition. Iraq, which started the war, cannot settle its short of surrender, because Ayatollah Khomeini is determined to win.

Unable to launch a successful invasion in the south, Iran has begun to move in the north, enlisting the help of Iraqi Kurds. In response, Iraq has targeted Iran's oil shipping center at Kharg Island, hoping to cut down the 7-million-barrel-a-day oil shipments from there that are financing its opponent's war.

If this is even partially successful,

as the smokiness down there suggests, the ayatollah will strike at the Arab world's support of his Arab enemy, Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

The ayatollah has at least three choices. He can use the 150,000 Iranian pilgrims now in Saudi Arabia during the Hajj religious season to tear up the host country; attack pipelines and tankers carrying oil from Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain or anywhere in the Arab world; or attack Kharg by attacking the Saudi oil export facility at Ras Tanunrah.

If escalation continues, oil prices will stop declining for a time, adding to inflation in America and perhaps leading to a reduction of Arab financing of the U.S. debt, leading to higher interest rates.

On the whole, however, Americans react to the Iran-Iraq war the way the dying Maratoni, in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," did toward the squabbling Montagues and Capulets: "A plague o' both your houses!" Iraq's leader is an aggressive despot, and Iran's leader

has been the source of grief to the United States for years.

That unconcern is a mistake. A strategic challenge may be in the making, and we should prepare.

Assume that the war goes on. In Iran, where male children are a family's security in old age, resistance is sure to rise to the continued conscription of youths for slaughter, providing a counterweight to fanaticism. As of now, most of the organized resistance to Ayatollah Khomeini inside Iran is strongly leftist.

If Iranian anti-war sentiment grows, or if the ayatollah dies, the temptation to the Soviet Union cannot be ignored. An uprising would offer Mikhail Gorbachev a chance to make the ancient Russian dream of a warm water port come true.

The port is Chabahar, on the Gulf, leading to the Indian Ocean. It is as desirable to the Russians as Danzig was to the Prussians. In time of turmoil, the Red Army could move down from its troubled base in Afghanistan, or roll its tanks

from the Soviet Union through the part of Iran known as Baluchistan.

We can hope Washington has a contingency plan to meet a conventional Russian military move down through Iran. It would be good to hear a reminder that America would interpret a Soviet attempt to take advantage of unrest in Iran as a territorial grab as a threat to Pakistan, an American ally.

A more subtle danger: The Soviet Union might arrange for a separatist movement of the Baluchis, another ethnic group, like the Kurds, ready to swallow promises of autonomy. Comes the revolution, and the Baluchis set up in Chabahar and invite their Russian sponsors down. Is the United States ready to sponsor a force inside or outside Iran to stop them? Hello? Anybody there in the situation room?

From mere single, mega-death wars, big conflagrations can start. To avert nuclear danger, the United States should make certain that the other big bystander knows what America is prepared to do.

The New York Times.

Cheer Up, Dear, Wedded Bliss Is Back in Fashion

By Calvin Trillin

NEW YORK — I figured the big question about our 20th wedding anniversary might be whether the local newspaper would send a reporter out to interview us, the way reporters always used to interview those old codgers who managed to hit 100. ("Mr. Scroggins offers no formula for longevity, although he acknowledges that he has polished off a quart of Jim Beam whisky every day of his adult life.") I figured that might be the big question even though the local newspaper is The Village Voice.

Or maybe I figured that might be the big question because the local newspaper is The Village Voice. In Greenwich Village, after all, my wife and I are known rather widely for being married. We enjoy a mild collateral renown for having children. Several years ago, in fact, I expressed concern that we might be put on the Gray Line tour of Greenwich Village as a nuclear family.

It occurred to me that all this might be vaguely embarrassing. In recent years it has become common to hear people all over America speak of long-term marriage in a tone of voice that assumes it to be inextricably

intertwined with the music of Lawrence Welk. In the presence of someone who has been married a long time to the same person, a lot of people seem to feel the way they might feel in the presence of a Methodist clergyman or an IRS examiner.

When I asked a friend of mine recently how his 25th college reunion had gone — he had attended with the very same attractive and pleasant woman he married shortly after graduation — he said, "Well, after the first day, I decided to start introducing Marge as my second wife, and that seemed to make everyone a lot more comfortable."

Then I happened to run into the old college classmate I call Martin G. Cashflow. In both investments and social trends, this Mr. Cashflow prides himself on just having got into the ground floor of what other people haven't yet heard about.

After Mr. Cashflow had filled me in on his recent activities — he had just got out of whole-farming tax

shelters and into chewing of hallucinogenic kudzus — he asked what I had been up to. "Twentieth anniversary," I mumbled. "Terrific!" he said.

He looked at me as if I had just revealed that I was in on the ground floor of a hot electronics issue. At least I think that's the way he looked at me; I don't have much experience at being looked at as if I had just revealed that I was in on the ground floor of a hot electronics issue.

Mr. Cashflow told me that among people in their 20s marriage has come back into fashion. As he explained the way things have been going, marriage is part of a sort of '50s revival package that is back in vogue, along with neckties and naked ass.

"Best thing you ever did," Mr. Cashflow said. "They're all doing it now, but look at the equity you've got built up." I shrugged modestly. You don't brag about that sort of thing.

Then I went home and told my wife that we were in fashion.

"Not while you're wearing that jacket we're not," she said.

I told her about the '50s package

that people in their 20s were now bringing back into vogue.

She said that if the alternative was to be identified with those little strivers, she would prefer to be thought of as inextricably intertwined with the music of Lawrence Welk.

I could see her point, but I still looked forward to an interview with the local paper. I would not mention almost to a fault, I would not mention Jim Beam whisky. The reporter would try to be objective, but he would not be able to hide his admiration for my equity.

The writer is the author, most recently, of "With All Disrespect." This was excerpted by The New York Times from an article in The Nation.

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Apartheid Is a Recent Invention

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — There is, as Michael Kinsley of the New Republic observed, a certain phoniness in the suddenly fashionable U.S. crusade against apartheid. Even Republican conservatives have jumped on the bandwagon. But Mr. Kinsley is mistaken in one respect: He calls apartheid, the system of racial separation, a "feudal relic" — as if to say an almost accidental remnant of a forgotten past. The misconception suggested here is all but total.

Begin, if you will, with John W. Cell's "The Highest Stage of White Supremacy," a comparative study of racial separation in South Africa and the American South. That important book, now three years old, should be read by every pundit, politician and activist interested in the issue.

Since that is unlikely, let two of Mr. Cell's key points be noted.

First, apartheid, if now depraved and cruel in practice, was in origin not the brainchild of cruel or rabid oppressors. It was conceived by moderates searching, some 50 years ago, among what seemed to them dire alternatives, for the least evil solution to the "problem" of racialism.

The second point is that apartheid represents no codification of long practice. Rather, it is a modern political institution, deliberately designed. Indeed, the architects of apartheid closely studied the most notable working model: U.S. Jim Crow laws, most of which also had been written in the 20th century.

Having arisen by forethought, a notion less than a century old, apartheid is no "relic," not even in the limited sense that Jim Crow might once have been thought of as a "relic" of the post-Civil War black codes.

And from that newness, certain policy implications flow — as Corner Vann Woodward, the historian of the American South, argued 30 years ago in reference to American segregation. Apartheid's defenders can hardly argue that this is the way it has always been, or that in disbanding it we tamper with ancient wisdom.

Such a defense of Jim Crow was much heard in the embattled American South of the 1950s and '60s. For a generation and more, apologists for segregation had made their anxious mission to conceal the real history of Southern race relations. For, however briefly and fitfully, here and there, more often than not under the shield or threat of federal force, the South had experimented with racialism during Reconstruction and the later Populist uprising.

No one in his right mind argues that having found the same way into this dilemma South Africa can find the same way out. The differences are vast; and apartheid has been deeply shaped by the peculiar character of the Afrikaners. Their first great leader, Paul Kruger, is said to have believed in a flat Earth, and the Afrikaner political sense still seems equally unburdened by modern notions.

Yet even for South Africa, history shows that it was not always thus. Its first great statesman, Cecil Rhodes, certainly did not envision the system and that it can be otherwise. But how, and at what pace?

One difficulty that American advocates of a peaceful and controlled abandonment of apartheid need to reckon with is a fact intuitively felt by defenders of any social system under siege: Once you begin to tamper and tinker, you will lose control of the pace and character of change. Some chaos is certain.

Southern segregationist diatribes so argued in the debates in the American South 20 years ago, to be indignantly disputed by moderates. But the diatribes were essentially right, about this if about little else. Once it was decisively assailed, the Jim Crow system came tumbling down in an uncontrollable hurry.

Those of us who witnessed the welcome downfall of Jim Crow can well imagine that the South government is all but paralyzed by the intuitive fear that the door, once opened, will fall off the hinges. It would be reassuring to predict otherwise, but that sense of the matter is probably right. And it would be honest of America's benign crusaders to acknowledge it.

The trouble is that the hour of measured reform has passed. The Afrikaners must decide whether they prefer to negotiate the nation's future, peacefully, with Christian prelates like Desmond Tutu, or contest it with furious mobs, in a climate of blood, fire and brimstone.

If no more than a "feudal relic" were at issue, the choice would be infinitely easier.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTER

A 1973 Phantom Ship?

The full-scale U.S. alert on the last day of the 1973 war has remained an enigma, contrary to the analysis by Walter Pincus (July 27) in the fourth in his series of articles on the history of the nuclear bomb.

The CIA report of a Soviet ship carrying nuclear warheads to Egypt could not have provoked the global alert on Oct. 24 because it was received on the morning of Oct. 25 several hours after the alert was declared. Later, a Rand postmortem on the crisis contained a conclusion that "there is no reliable evidence that nuclear weapons ever entered Egypt." Nor is there mention of nuclear cargo in the memoirs of such central figures at the time as Henry Kissinger and Admiral Elmo Zumwalt. Is it possible that we are dealing with a phantom ship?

It seems to me that any attempt to explain the U.S. global alert during the October war in nuclear terms does not hold water.

SHEMUEL MEIR
Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies,
Tel Aviv.

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54 Killed, 120 Injured By Car Bomb at Store in Christian Beirut Suburb

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — A car bomb exploded outside a supermarket filled with weekend shoppers in a Christian suburb north of Beirut, killing 54 persons and wounding at least 120, many of them seriously.

The explosion Saturday, apparently detonated by remote control, was the second in four days aimed at Christian civilians. It blew several bodies across a coastal highway and into the Mediterranean Sea, 300 yards (274 meters) away, and left others charred and mangled inside the supermarket and in cars parked outside. Smoke killed several residents of apartments in the upper floors of the six-story building.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the bombing. In the past week, fighting between Christian and Muslim forces had killed 48 persons and wounded 250 before Saturday's attack. On Wednesday, another unexplained car bomb in a heavily populated neighborhood in East Beirut killed 13 persons and injured 120.

The executive committee of the Lebanese Forces, the largest Christian militia, threatened revenge Saturday, warning that "we will retaliate and our response will be of the same dimensions as their crime."

"The Christians did not directly accuse the Muslim militias, but it was clear that was who they blamed."

"Indiscriminate shelling of our areas and bombing attacks against our civilians have reached the limit," the Lebanese Forces' statement said. "Those criminals have trampled on all norms and rejected peace, asking for a dirty war."

On Sunday, rival militias pounded Beirut and nearby hills with artillery and rocket fire, Reuters reported.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio said that two persons were killed and one was wounded when shells hit East Beirut and Christian villages in nearby hills. Druze Muslim radio said that Christian militiamen replied with heavy artillery, rocket launchers and tank guns in an "indiscriminate barrage on mountain residential areas."

Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Sunni Muslim, called Saturday's bombings "wild beasts" but acknowledged that he and the government were helpless in the face of the civil warfare.

"What can I say and what can I do?" he asked. He said that there were "major and powerful powers

planning and executing" such acts. Justice Minister Nabih Berri, leader of the Shiite Muslim militia Amal, who warned last week that he would punish Christian units of the Lebanese Army that he said were launching attacks against his militia, asserted that Israel was behind Saturday's explosion.

Some political analysts said that rivalries between Christian factions could not be ruled out in looking for the people responsible. But they said it was unlikely that any Christian militia would choose a purely civilian target to settle scores.

Bomb experts estimated Saturday's blast was caused by 500 pounds (226 kilograms) of explosives.

Flames quickly engulfed the entrance of the supermarket, which is in Antelias, about three miles (five kilometers) up the coast from Beirut, and spread to upper floors. The blast knocked bystanders unconscious and left the remains of the body-trapped car dangling from overhead power lines.

Photographer Is Freed

An Iranian photographer kidnapped in Beirut in June has been freed, Reuters reported from Beirut.

Alfred Yaghobzadeh, 26, who works for Spia Press, a French agency, flew to Paris on Sunday. He was reported in good health. Details of his release were not immediately available.

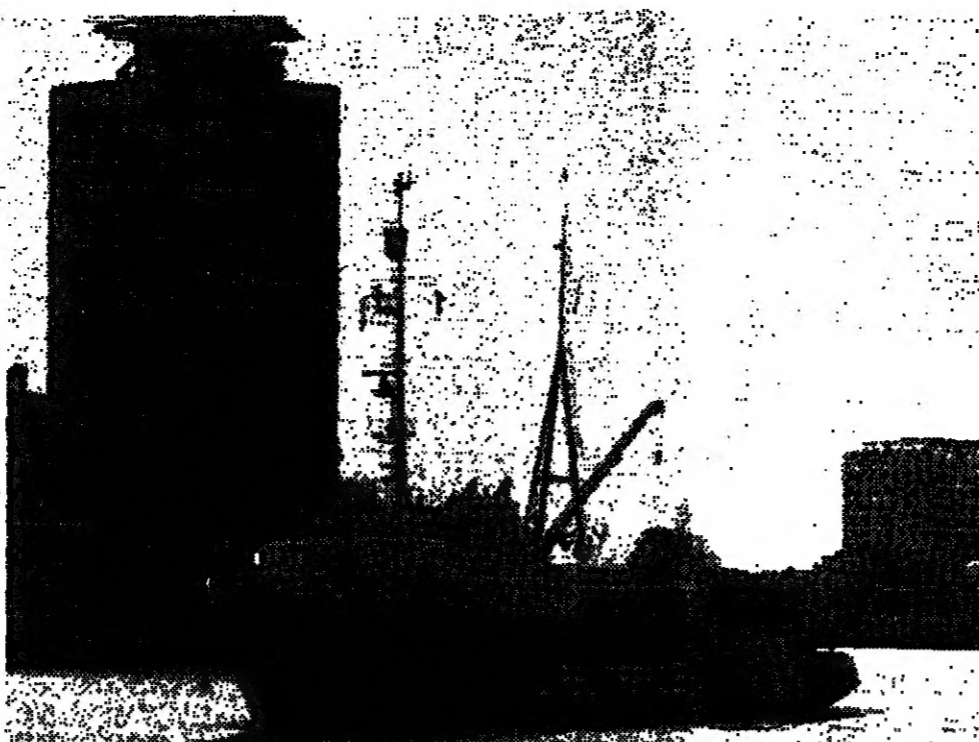
Another 12 foreigners still are missing in Lebanon.

Those who are Americans are William Buckley, the U.S. Embassy political officer; the Reverend Benjamin Weitz, a Presbyterian minister; the Reverend Lawrence Martin Jenko, a Roman Catholic priest; Peter Kilburn, a librarian at the American University of Beirut; David P. Jacobsen, director of the university hospital; Professor Thomas Sutherland, dean of agriculture at the university; and Terry A. Anderson, a correspondent for The Associated Press.

Missing Frenchmen, all seized this year, are Marcel Fontaine, protocol officer at the French Embassy; Marcel Carton, vice consul at the embassy; Jean-Paul Kaufmann, a journalist; and Michel Saurat, a researcher.

Also missing is a Briton, Denis Hill, a teacher at the American University.

Anonymous callers have said that the missing Americans are being held by Islamic Jihad, which is seeking the release of 17 persons imprisoned in Kuwait for a series of bombings there in 1983.



The Greenpeace as it left Amsterdam harbor Sunday for the Pacific.

Greenpeace Sends New Ship to Pacific To Protest Nuclear Tests by France

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Another Greenpeace protest ship sailed Sunday from the Netherlands for the Pacific to continue the ecological movement's opposition to French nuclear tests.

The Greenpeace, a 218-foot (66-meter) converted ocean-going tug, will replace the sabotaged Rainbow Warrior at the head of a fleet of boats taking part in a protest around Mururoa atoll at the end of September, according to Greenpeace's chairman, David McTaggart.

Mr. McTaggart said he would consult Greenpeace lawyers on his return to Paris on legal action against the French government over the sinking July 10 of the converted trawler in Auckland, New Zealand.

Two people are awaiting trial in New Zealand on charges, including murder, in connection with the sinking. Newspapers have alleged they were on an official mission for the French secret service.

The Greenpeace, which is larger than the Rainbow Warrior, would act as both supply ship and guard for the "peace fleet," which comprises scores of light sailing ships from the Pacific, Mr. McTaggart said.

"The French have rammed our boats before and now they are both nervous and angry," he said. "But

the boats in the peace protest are very vulnerable and they must be protected."

President François Mitterrand has ordered an inquiry into possible French involvement in the sinking, and has promised full cooperation with New Zealand.

Mr. McTaggart declined to comment whether harassment of the environmental group's new ship was expected, but suggested the Greenpeace would not be capable of defending itself.

"The Greenpeace is better than the Rainbow Warrior, more difficult to attack, but we would still have very little chance in any sea chase with the French Navy," he said.

He refused to clarify whether it had new equipment on board to cope with any intervention in its mission.

The Greenpeace's international crew of 19 will go to Mururoa to check the health of the inhabitants and test the ocean's radioactivity. It may proceed to Antarctica.

In Paris, Bernard Tricot, the former Gaullist government official appointed to lead the inquiry into the sinking, is expected to deliver his report in a few days on whether the bombing was ordered in Paris and who was responsible.

Political sources said that Defense Minister Charles Hernu might be forced to resign.

The French press has predicted that Mr. Tricot will blame the General Directorate for External Security, or DGSE, the secret service that reports to Mr. Hernu, for what Mr. Mitterrand has condemned as "a criminal attack that no excuse can justify."

French defense experts say that so costly an operation could not have been launched without high-level clearance.

"It is indisputable that Hernu must have been informed," Jean Rochet, former director of the French internal counterespionage agency, said in a radio interview last week.

The newspaper Liberation, describing the affair as "state terrorism," said: "In most civilized countries, the defense minister would already have given his resignation."

Mr. Hernu, 62, is tied to Mr. Mitterrand by personal and political loyalties dating back to the early 1960s.

The rightist opposition has resisted the temptation to make political capital out of the affair and is likely to accuse the government of incompetence rather than wrongdoing.

It is not clear whether the French government is prepared to furnish New Zealand with the real names of the couple awaiting trial, who are believed to be French, or to help identify other French citizens sought by police.

India Calls Early Election in Punjab Despite Fears of New Sikh Violence

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The Indian government has ordered elections Sept. 22 in the predominantly Sikh state of Punjab, acting less than a month after signing an agreement with moderate Sikhs aimed at ending three years of sectarian conflict.

India's Election Commission said Saturday elections would be held to choose a 117-seat state legislature and fill 13 vacancies from the state in the national Parliament.

Some mainstream Sikh leaders have questioned the viability of early elections, and extremists have threatened violence.

Harchand Singh Longowal, who signed the agreement in July on behalf of the main Sikh political party, Akali Dal, said before the announcement that "the situation is not ripe" for elections in Punjab. He sought voting in February, after the Punjab agreement was consolidated.

Many Indian political analysts and most opposition leaders have echoed Mr. Longowal's worries that an early campaign would revive tensions eased by the accord.

By calling the elections, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will pit his own Congress (I) Party against the Akali Dal.

[The Press Trust of India news agency said Mr. Longowal indicated Sunday the Akali Dal would participate in the election. Reuters reported from New Delhi. He said a final decision would be made Monday. "But the Akali Dal has never run away from the field," Mr. Longowal said.]

[An overflow crowd of 25,000 people greeted Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in Hussainpur on Saturday on his first visit to Punjab since last month's peace agreement, but his plans to visit the Sikh holy city Amritsar were canceled on security grounds, Reuters reported.]

More than 2,000 persons have been killed in the Punjab since Sikh unrest turned violent in 1982, and the state is under direct rule by the central government. But New Delhi's authority to administer the state runs out Oct. 6, and the government chose to hold elections there rather than seek a constitutional amendment necessary to prolong its control.

"The two sides will attack each other intensively in an election campaign and will reopen the Punjab's wounds," said Kuldeep Nayar, a syndicated columnist.

Sikh extremists, who oppose the agreement between the government and the Akali Dal, have vowed to use violence to prevent its implementation.

■ Millions May Be Deported
About 2.6 million people will be deported from Assam to Bangladesh or expelled to other Indian states under a peace accord signed

with the Indian government, an Assamese leader said Saturday. Reuters reported from New Delhi.

Giving the first details of the number and fate of illegal immigrants who arrived in Assam after 1971, Aroop Bordoloi warned that if they were not evicted, his followers would resume a violent campaign against the settlers.

Mr. Bordoloi was one of the Assamese leaders who signed a peace accord Thursday with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to end a six-year campaign in which more than 3,000 people were killed in 1983 in the northeastern state.

Bangladesh has rejected Indian allegations that the settlers crossed into Assam from there and said an attempt to push the immigrants back across the border could sour relations.

Israeli General Cleared In Deaths of 2 Arabs

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A military disciplinary board acquitted the Israeli Army's chief infantry and paratroops officer Sunday of charges of "violent behavior" in the deaths of two Arab hijackers last year. They died after they were handcuffed from a bus in the Gaza Strip to be interrogated.

The board ruled that the injuries caused by General Yitzhak Mordechai with the butt of his pistol were "not unreasonable" in light of the circumstances surrounding the interrogation of the Arabs, both of whom died afterward of skull fractures.

The board rejected recommendations by Israel's attorney general and a special inquiry commission that General Mordechai be prosecuted for causing grievous bodily harm to the two Palestinians.

The disciplinary board's chairman, Major General Haim Nadel, ruled that the interrogation of the two suspects was carried out "in order to obtain vital and immediate information" in time to prevent injury to General Mordechai and others from a bomb left on the hijacked bus April 13, 1984.

The investigating commission ruled last week that the two hijackers were taken off the bus to a field where they were interrogated and beaten. It said it had "turned up prima facie evidence regarding use of violence towards the two terrorists, via blows with a pistol, by Brigadier General Yitzhak Mordechai."

The panel said that because it was impossible to establish from medical evidence whether the hijackers died from blows delivered by General Mordechai or from injuries sustained during the storming of the bus by security forces, he could not be held directly responsible for the deaths.

But the commission said General Mordechai had committed grievous bodily harm to the two Arabs, and suggested he be tried under the penal code on that charge and under military law on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer.

A woman soldier was killed and eight other hostages were injured when a commando force stormed the bus, which had been hijacked by four Palestinians. Two hijackers died during the assault.

Hanoi Shifts On Cambodia Seat at UN

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

PHNOM PENH — Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnam's foreign minister, said that this year Hanoi will not attempt to seat the Phnom Penh government at the UN General Assembly, which it has been trying to do for more than five years.

"It is useless," Mr. Thach said Friday after a two-day meeting here of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

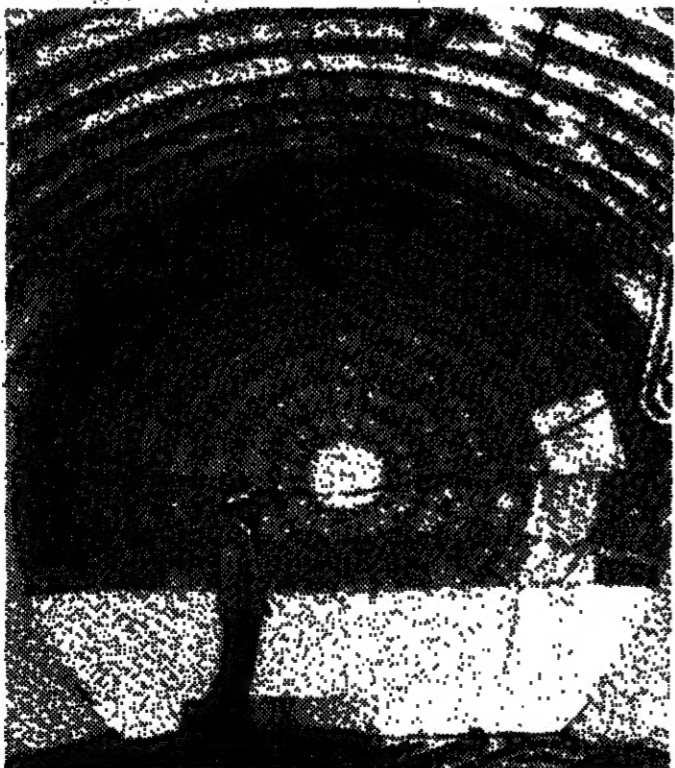
Mr. Thach said he had proposed that high-level talks with U.S. officials be held in Hanoi on Aug. 28. The United States lists 2,464 Americans as missing in Indochina, more than 1,200 of them in Vietnam.

Washington has no diplomatic relations with Hanoi. The Reagan administration has made improved ties contingent on resolution of the issue of the missing and on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

Vietnam supports the Phnom Penh government of Heng Samrin, which it installed in 1979 after invading Cambodia and driving out the Khmer Rouge. Three Cambodian groups, the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and the forces of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian leader, are fighting the Vietnamese and support a coalition government led by Sihanouk.

The leaders of the Khmer Rouge, are Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan. Son Sann, the former Cambodian prime minister, leads the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, thought to have 15,000 to 20,000 guerrillas. Sihanouk's forces number about 5,000.

"Pol Pot is at the UN," Mr. Thach said. "This will be a heavy burden for the prestige of the United Nations." Under the Khmer Rouge government of Mr. Pol Pot, at least a million Cambodians are believed to have been killed.



A Japan Air Lines official standing in front of the aluminum-alloy bulkhead of a Boeing 747 at Haneda airport.

'I'm Sure I Won't Make It,' Victim Said In Notes to Family Before Jet Crashed

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Following are excerpts of notes that a passenger, Hirotsugu Kawaguchi, 52, wrote aboard Japan Air Lines Flight 123 moments before the Boeing 747 crashed Aug. 12, killing 520 people. The notes were addressed to his son, Tsuyoshi, 21, and his two daughters Mariko, 24, and Chiyoaki, 17.

"Be good to each other and work hard. Help your mother."

"I'm very sad but I'm sure I won't make it."

"It's been five minutes now."

"I don't want to take any more planes."

"Please Lord, help me."

"To think that our dinner last night was the last time."

"There was smoke that seemed to come from an explosion in the cabin and we began making a descent."

"Tsuyoshi, I'm counting on you."

"Mother — to think something like this would happen."

"It's too bad."

"Goodbye."

"It's 6:30 now."

"The plane is rolling around and descending rapidly."

"I am grateful for the truly happy life I have enjoyed until now."

Japan Issues New Order To Test 747s

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Japanese Transport Ministry has expanded its inspection program for the country's fleet of Boeing 747 jetliners, ordering airlines to look for defects in the rear pressure bulkheads of relatively old planes.

The new order came Saturday as government investigators focused on a possibility that bulkhead cracks were responsible for the crash last Monday of a Japan Air Lines 747 that killed 520 people.

Apparently deciding not to wait for the results of the investigation, the Transport Ministry told Japanese airlines to inspect rear bulkheads on Boeing 747s that have been through more than 15,000 takeoff-and-landing cycles.

The bulkhead, made of an aluminum alloy, is a thin umbrella-shaped partition that seals the passenger cabin from the tail section.

One theory under study is that pressurized air from the cabin burst through the partition, rushed into the hollow vertical fin and blew it apart.

With much of its vertical stabilizer and rudders fallen away, the plane circled wildly off its chartered course from Tokyo to Osaka. After more than 30 minutes of erratic flight, it crashed in the mountains about 70 miles (113 miles) northwest of Tokyo.

At a news conference Saturday night, a senior government investigator, Hiroshi Fujiwara, said it appeared that "only a small portion" of the vertical stabilizer was attached to the plane by the time it plowed into the mountains.

Mr. Fujiwara, who is with the aircraft accident investigation commission of the Transport Ministry, said that "over all, we don't know what the cause of the accident is yet."

WHY THE OWNER OF A PATEK PHILIPPE HAS MORE THAN JUST MONEY'S WORTH.



Nautilus.

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The Nautilus model illustrated here requires, on average, nine months to manufacture. It is therefore not surprising that this outstanding addition to the Patek Philippe range is limited to a few hundred pieces only, each year.

Patient hands of master watchmakers finish each part of the movement to near perfection. Every wheel, pinion, pivot and minute screw is individually crafted to a hundredth of a millimetre.

In the men's Nautilus, a solid 18 ct. gold rotor ensures maximum winding efficiency.

In the ladies' Nautilus, slimmest and practicability are ensured by a quartz movement. Designed and crafted in Patek Philippe's own ateliers, this electronic marvel matches the quality criteria as stipulated for our mechanical timepieces.

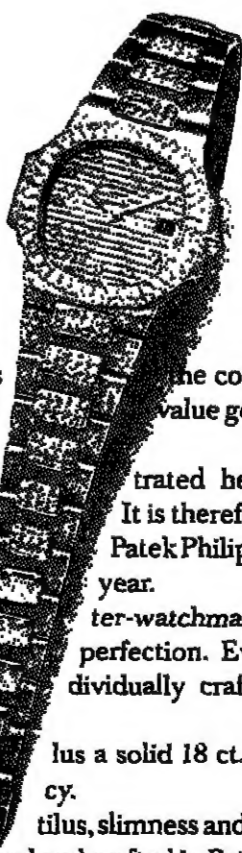
The two-piece case incorporates a water-resistant sealing system which completely protects the men's Nautilus to a depth of 120 m (396 ft) and the ladies' models to a depth of 60 m (198 ft).

Each link of the Nautilus bracelet is hand-crafted, polished or satin-finished, and then individually assembled. In reality, it is only by being hand-finished that a timepiece can be turned into a masterpiece.

If you are aiming for perfection you need patience. Perseverance also — and perhaps a streak of stubbornness — are often needed to achieve the best things in life.

Queen Victoria, Charles Lindbergh, Richard Wagner, Franklin D. Roosevelt... and many other famous people have worn a Patek Philippe. Many more are wearing one right now.

All of them for more than just money's worth.



the costliest watch to make. But its value goes beyond the question of money.

It is therefore not surprising that this Patek Philippe range is limited to a few hundred pieces only, each year.

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Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

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26	Berrol	8-10/76	80%	15.01	22.51	0.00
25	Columbia	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
24	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
23	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
22	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
21	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
20	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
19	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
18	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
17	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
16	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
15	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
14	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
13	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
12	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
11	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
10	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
9	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
8	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
7	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
6	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
5	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
4	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
3	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
2	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00
1	Continental	8-10/76	78%	16.76	22.51	0.00

9	Citibank Nat Automobile	10	97 Mar	85	12.67	12.61	11.83
9	Hudson Bay	16	94 Feb	85	12.67	12.61	11.83
9	Citibank Nat Automobile	15	97 Mar	115	13.15	12.64	12.27
9	Domin Petroleum	31	94 Jul	89	13.97	12.97	11.17
9	Ingersoll-Rand Intl	10	95 Oct	84	13.41	12.25	10.84
9	Alcan (Alum Smelt)	10	95 Oct	84	13.41	12.25	10.84
200	World Bank	7	92 Aug	87	13.27	13.15	12.71
40	Orto-Corlian	14	97 Jun	111	14	12.96	12.56
40	Alcan (Alum Smelt)	10	95 Oct	84	13.41	12.25	10.84
40	Canadian Utilities	11	95 Jun	88	14.01	13.41	12.41
40	Environ	11	95 Jun	88	14.01	13.41	12.41
40	Elgin Energy Invest Bank	12	91 Jul	90	14.41	13.91	11.74
40	Indust Bank Japan Plc	11	95 Dec	88	14.16	13.61	13.11
40	Royal Bank of Canada	10	95 Feb	92	14.61	14.01	13.71

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ECU	75	Devleiss Bank Singapore	1970	1970	12.22	12.22	12.22
S	75	Mariti Finance	1970	1970	12.22	12.22	12.22
S	28	Singapore	74	27	Nov	91	12.22
S	27	Transpacific Finance	80	15	Oct	87	11.21

NETHERLANDS

S	58	Argon	11	11	Feb	87	10.66
S	49	Amstel Riv	8	27	Aug	95	10.66
S	200	Amr's Bank	12	27	Nov	90	10.72
S	175	Amr's Bank	12	27	Nov	90	10.72

S	100	Holland Airlines Fty	274	Nov	104	11.24	11.21
S	100	Nederlandsche Goeuwl <td>194<th>Nov</th><td>102</td><td>11.54</td><td>11.51</td></td>	194 <th>Nov</th> <td>102</td> <td>11.54</td> <td>11.51</td>	Nov	102	11.54	11.51
S	75	Nederlandsche Goeuwl <td>174<th>Nov</th><td>101</td><td>10.45</td><td>10.92</td></td>	174 <th>Nov</th> <td>101</td> <td>10.45</td> <td>10.92</td>	Nov	101	10.45	10.92
S	75	Nederlandsche Goeuwl <td>214<th>Nov</th><td>102</td><td>10.72</td><td>11.03</td></td>	214 <th>Nov</th> <td>102</td> <td>10.72</td> <td>11.03</td>	Nov	102	10.72	11.03
S	200	Philips Gloeilampen W/v <td>64<th>Nov</th><td>102</td><td>4.99</td><td>4.98</td></td>	64 <th>Nov</th> <td>102</td> <td>4.99</td> <td>4.98</td>	Nov	102	4.99	4.98
S	200	Philips Gloeilampen X/v <td>64<th>Nov</th><td>85</td><td>2.37</td><td>2.37</td></td>	64 <th>Nov</th> <td>85</td> <td>2.37</td> <td>2.37</td>	Nov	85	2.37	2.37
S	75	Philips Int'l Finance <td>9<th>Nov</th><td>103</td><td>0.45</td><td>0.34</td></td>	9 <th>Nov</th> <td>103</td> <td>0.45</td> <td>0.34</td>	Nov	103	0.45	0.34
S	75	Rabobank Nederland <td>11<th>Nov</th><td>100<td>10.74</td><td>10.92</td></td></td>	11 <th>Nov</th> <td>100<td>10.74</td><td>10.92</td></td>	Nov	100 <td>10.74</td> <td>10.92</td>	10.74	10.92
S	75	Rabobank Nederland <td>8<th>Nov</th><td>103</td><td>0.42</td><td>0.64</td></td>	8 <th>Nov</th> <td>103</td> <td>0.42</td> <td>0.64</td>	Nov	103	0.42	0.64
S	48 <td>Shell Int'l Finance<td>8<th>Nov</th><td>98</td><td>0.42</td><td>0.57</td></td></td>	Shell Int'l Finance <td>8<th>Nov</th><td>98</td><td>0.42</td><td>0.57</td></td>	8 <th>Nov</th> <td>98</td> <td>0.42</td> <td>0.57</td>	Nov	98	0.42	0.57
S	75	Shell Int'l Finance <td>2<th>Nov</th><td>100</td><td>10.30</td><td>10.31</td></td>	2 <th>Nov</th> <td>100</td> <td>10.30</td> <td>10.31</td>	Nov	100	10.30	10.31

[illegible]

\$	38	No Forest Products	8% Mar	100%		
\$	25	No Forest Products	17% Nov	122	11.97	12.50
\$	38	Offshore Mining	8% 75 Dec	105%	0.52	0.21

NORWAY

\$	15	Bergen City	8% 73 Apr	97	10.87	10.92
\$	15	Borrestrand	8% 74 Feb	100	0.55	0.55

Year	Month	Expenditure	Revenue	Balance
1974	Jan	100.00	100.00	0.00
1975	Jan	110.00	110.00	0.00
1976	Jan	120.00	120.00	0.00
1977	Jan	130.00	130.00	0.00
1978	Jan	140.00	140.00	0.00
1979	Jan	150.00	150.00	0.00
1980	Jan	160.00	160.00	0.00
1981	Jan	170.00	170.00	0.00
1982	Jan	180.00	180.00	0.00
1983	Jan	190.00	190.00	0.00
1984	Jan	200.00	200.00	0.00
1985	Jan	210.00	210.00	0.00
1986	Jan	220.00	220.00	0.00
1987	Jan	230.00	230.00	0.00
1988	Jan	240.00	240.00	0.00
1989	Jan	250.00	250.00	0.00
1990	Jan	260.00	260.00	0.00
1991	Jan	270.00	270.00	0.00
1992	Jan	280.00	280.00	0.00
1993	Jan	290.00	290.00	0.00
1994	Jan	300.00	300.00	0.00
1995	Jan	310.00	310.00	0.00
1996	Jan	320.00	320.00	0.00
1997	Jan	330.00	330.00	0.00
1998	Jan	340.00	340.00	0.00
1999	Jan	350.00	350.00	0.00
2000	Jan	360.00	360.00	0.00
2001	Jan	370.00	370.00	0.00
2002	Jan	380.00	380.00	0.00
2003	Jan	390.00	390.00	0.00
2004	Jan	400.00	400.00	0.00
2005	Jan	410.00	410.00	0.00
2006	Jan	420.00	420.00	0.00
2007	Jan	430.00	430.00	0.00
2008	Jan	440.00	440.00	0.00
2009	Jan	450.00	450.00	0.00
2010	Jan	460.00	460.00	0.00
2011	Jan	470.00	470.00	0.00
2012	Jan	480.00	480.00	0.00
2013	Jan	490.00	490.00	0.00
2014	Jan	500.00	500.00	0.00
2015	Jan	510.00	510.00	0.00
2016	Jan	520.00	520.00	0.00
2017	Jan	530.00	530.00	0.00
2018	Jan	540.00	540.00	0.00
2019	Jan	550.00	550.00	0.00
2020	Jan	560.00	560.00	0.00
2021	Jan	570.00	570.00	0.00
2022	Jan	580.00	580.00	0.00
2023	Jan	590.00	590.00	0.00
2024	Jan	600.00	600.00	0.00
2025	Jan	610.00	610.00	0.00
2026	Jan	620.00	620.00	0.00
2027	Jan	630.00	630.00	0.00
2028	Jan	640.00	640.00	0.00
2029	Jan	650.00	650.00	0.00
2030	Jan	660.00	660.00	0.00
2031	Jan	670.00	670.00	0.00
2032	Jan	680.00	680.00	0.00
2033	Jan	690.00	690.00	0.00
2034	Jan	700.00	700.00	0.00
2035	Jan	710.00	710.00	0.00
2036	Jan	720.00	720.00	0.00
2037	Jan	730.00	730.00	0.00
2038	Jan	740.00	740.00	0.00
2039	Jan	750.00	750.00	0.00
2040	Jan	760.00	760.00	0.00
2041	Jan	770.00	770.00	0.00
2042	Jan	780.00	780.00	0.00
2043	Jan	790.00		

28	Harpas	Kommunalsbank	7/8	27	Feb	97	9.73	10.68	7.73
29	Harpas	Kommunalsbank	7/8	10	Dec	98	10.26	11.32	8.43
40	Harpas	Kommunalsbank	5/1	91	Dec	93	10.02	11.28	9.14
73	Harpas	Kommunalsbank	9/1	92	Nov	97	10.38	11.28	9.24
75	Harpas	Kommunalsbank	7/8	98	Apr	99	10.34	11.56	10.25
50	Harpas	Kommunalsbank	9/1	96	Mar	100	8.67	8.67	9.92
50	Harpas	Kommunalsbank	9/1	99	Mar	95	10.20	10.85	9.95

50	Norsk Hydro	11/16	97	Mar	1972	11.21	11.45
50	Norsk Hydro	9	97	Oct	72	12.61	9.48
200	Norsk Hydro	12	97	Oct	72	10.55	9.88
50	Norsk Hydro	97	97	Mar	73	9.99	10.78
100	Norsk Hydro	17/16	97	Nov	73	11.26	10.89
100	Norsk Hydro	19	97	Jan	75	10.67	10.63
50	Norsk Hydro	7/16	96	Jun	93	10.52	11.06

101	Oak City	10-90 Feb	101%	9.70	9.60	10.10
158	Oak City	11-91 Apr	100%	9.70	9.70	10.50
50	Oak City	8-97 Nov	87	10.60	11.77	10.60
15	Raiden-Saidel Kraft	4-95 Oct	100	6.10	6.10	6.25
100	Stallord Den Horse	12-98 Aug	100%	9.52	9.52	11.27
100	Stallord Den Horse	12-98 Jul	110	10.20	10.20	12.57
100	Stallord Den Horse	9-99 Aug	99	9.40	10.03	9.72

26	South Africa	8	12 Feb	95%	11.63	12.33	8.38
27	South Africa	7 1/2	10 Dec	94%	10.48	10.88	8.20
40	South Africa	11 1/4	19 Mar	100%	18.34		10.78
40	South Africa	12 1/2	19 Jul	100%	22.51		12.44
58	Asia American Corp	7 1/2	12 Mar	98%	9.99	11.23	7.77
28	Escom Electric Supply	8 1/2	16 Dec	97	11.63	12.27	8.75

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
139 Escanor Electric Supply	11/9	9/1	Jul	91	12.48	11.98

SOUTH AMERICA

35 Brazil	8/4	8/7	Dec	85/6	18.15	25.51	19.30
39 Colombia	8/4	8/3	Feb	81/2	18.17	22.90	12.72
75 Venezuela Telephone	8/4	8/7	Dec	85/6	16.72	18.77	9.26

20	Int'l Institutional Mkt Indx	7	57 Jan	98	8.77	8.54	7.24
20	Int'l Institutional Mkt Indx	8	57 Oct	98	8.25	8.45	8.54
15	Petroneer	2:5	14 Dec	97	16.88	11.26	6.78
18	Petroneer	7:4	26 Jan	94Q	10.42	12.20	8.28

SUPRANATIONAL

4	African Development Bank	1958	99 Dec	1962	9.28	9.85

3294	Asian Development Bank	8-24-91	Apr	1221 1/2	7.67	8.85
3295	Asian Development Bank	8-24-91	Aug	1025	7.67	8.27
3296	Asian Development Bank	11-16-91	Nov	1021	11.15	11.47
3297	Asian Development Bank	7-24-91	Feb	1021	6.89	7.26
73	Council Of Europe	11-16-91	Nov	1020	10.97	11.00
75	Council Of Europe	11-16-91	Nov	1017	11.07	11.23
75	Council Of Europe	11-16-91	Nov	1017	11.00	10.24
48	European Coal & Steel	8-24-91	Apr	1017 1/2	9.32	9.35

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58	Dec	Euro	Econom	Com	22	12	Dec	1994	15.21	11.37	1
59	Dec	Euro	Econom	Com	11	12	Dec	1994	11.54	11.45	1
59	Dec	Euro	Econom	Com	31	12	Dec	1994	1.29	0.59	10.05
59	Dec	Euro	Econom	Com	12	12	Dec	1994	16.84	11.32	1
59	Dec	Euro	Econom	Com	17	12	Dec	1994	16.86	11.18	1
59	Dec	Euro	Econom	Com	17	12	Dec	1994	16.83	10.81	11.22
59	Dec	Euro	Econom	Com	19	12	Dec	1994	16.83	10.87	10.89

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Country	Year	Bank	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100			

12/10	Europe Invest	Bank	84	12	Feb	89	10.56	9.83
12/10	Europe Invest	Bank	102	12	May	1995	10.63	10.70
12/10	Europe Invest	Bank	74	12	Jul	92	10.66	9.81
12/10	Europe Invest	Bank	116	12	Oct	1995	10.51	11.36

SPR COLON BONDS

	Plant Maturity	Original Offerings And Year	Price	Offered Price
on Indt Group	15 Aug 2004	575R	194	124
evision Bank	21 Aug 2004	5 1000	194	124
Richard Jr	1 Oct 2007	5 000	189	90

1st Sec'd City Plan Serv	21 Apr 1992	\$ 250	1992	21	26
1st Sec'd City Plan Serv	17 Aug 1992	\$ 200	1992	24	45%
1st Sec'd City Plan Serv	7 Feb 1994	\$ 140	1992	19.94	20%
1st Sec'd City Plan Serv	15 Feb 1994	\$ 1200	1992	5.995	64%
2nd Sec'd City Plan Serv	22 May 1995	\$ 200	1995	50	53%
2nd Sec'd City Plan Serv	4 Aug 2000	\$ 200	1995	200	24%
2nd Sec'd City Plan Serv	30 May 1997	\$ 250	1995	29	29

Feder Savings	15 Jan 1995	\$160	1985	26.15	29%
Francor	21 Feb 1997	\$150	1982	23.02	50
France	1 Mar 1994	\$150	1982	19.85	40
Electric Cred	17 Feb 1997	\$400	1982	26.88	51
Electric Cred	17 Feb 1995	\$400	1987	22.80	45%
Electric Cred	4 Mar 1994	\$200	1982	19%	41
					30%

Finance	1 Feb 1980	\$150	1982	34	147%
Finance	3 Feb 1992	\$250	1982	25%	51
Finance	1 Oct 1992	\$400	1982	25%	47%
Finance	7 Mar 1993	\$300	1982	25.02	47%
Lead Life	1 Feb 1979	\$89	1985	20.7	224.7
Investment Bk	11 Sep 1984	\$150	1984	37%	37
	2 Nov 1985	100	1985	40%	40

	Date	Price	% Chg.	P/E Ratio
Wells Fargo	3 Jun 1994	5.280	-1%	36x
of Realty Sec	15 Jan 1994	5.365	+1%	37x
Finnacor	25 Apr 1992	1.60	-1%	45
RIO's	19 Feb 1992	5.480	-2%	47x
Proscos	18 Feb 1992	5.400	-1%	50
Proscos	27 May 1994	5.400	-2%	50x
Proscos	12 Jun 1994	5.500	-1%	51x

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
1960	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
1961	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1962	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
1963	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
1964	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1965	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1966	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1967	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1968	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1969	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1970	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
1971	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1972	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1973	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1974	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1975	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1976	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1977	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
1978	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1979	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1980	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1981	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1982	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1983	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1984	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1985	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1986	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1987	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1988	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1989	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1990	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1991	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1992	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1993	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1994	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1995	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1996	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1997	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1998	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1999	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
2001	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
2002	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
2003	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
2004	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
2005	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
2006	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
2007	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
2008	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2009	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2010	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2011	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

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DÜSSELDORF
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Telex 8 581 881/8 581 882

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West B International S.A., 32-34, boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte,
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Marketmakers in Deutschmark Bonds WestLB

Weekly International Bond Prices

Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

(Continued from Page 6)

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DM STRAIGHT BONDS

AUSTRALIA

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Mutual

Funds

Figures as of close of trading Friday

YORK (AP)— following sales supplied by the National Association Dairymen's Associates, Inc., of which these herds could have been a part (see list of herds at end of book)	State	Owner	Value
100	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
101	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
102	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
103	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
104	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
105	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
106	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
107	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
108	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
109	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
110	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
111	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
112	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
113	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
114	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
115	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
116	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
117	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
118	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
119	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
120	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
121	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
122	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
123	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
124	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
125	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
126	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
127	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
128	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
129	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
130	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
131	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
132	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
133	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
134	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
135	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
136	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
137	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
138	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
139	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
140	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
141	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
142	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
143	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
144	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
145	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
146	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
147	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
148	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
149	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
150	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
151	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
152	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
153	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
154	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
155	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
156	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
157	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
158	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
159	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
160	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
161	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
162	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
163	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
164	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
165	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
166	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
167	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
168	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
169	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
170	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
171	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
172	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
173	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
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175	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
176	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
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178	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
179	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
180	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
181	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
182	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
183	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
184	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
185	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
186	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
187	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
188	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
189	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
190	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
191	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
192	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
193	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
194	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
195	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
196	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
197	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
198	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
199	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100
200	Calif.	Calvin Davis	1,100

[illegible]

Inst	Security	%	Mat	Amount \$ mil	Yld	Cost	7-10 Yld
den 182	Air Canada	7-10	Feb	100%	2.95	2.91	2.91
den 183	Airco Int	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 184	Alcan Int	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 185	Canadian Imperial Bk	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 186	Deseret Corp	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 187	Electric Power of Ont	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 188	Hamilton Bk of Ont-Elect	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 189	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 190	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 191	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 192	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 193	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 194	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 195	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 196	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 197	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 198	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 199	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 200	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 201	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 202	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 203	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 204	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 205	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 206	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 207	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 208	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 209	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 210	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 211	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 212	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 213	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 214	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 215	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 216	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 217	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 218	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 219	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 220	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 221	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 222	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 223	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 224	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 225	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 226	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 227	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 228	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 229	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 230	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 231	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 232	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 233	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 234	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 235	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 236	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 237	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 238	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 239	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 240	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 241	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 242	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 243	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 244	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 245	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 246	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 247	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 248	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 249	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 250	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 251	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 252	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 253	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 254	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 255	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 256	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 257	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 258	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 259	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 260	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 261	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 262	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 263	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 264	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 265	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 266	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 267	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 268	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 269	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 270	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 271	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 272	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 273	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 274	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 275	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 276	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 277	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 278	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
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den 281	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 282	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 283	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 284	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 285	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 286	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 287	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 288	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
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den 299	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 300	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 301	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 302	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 303	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 304	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
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den 332	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
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den 334	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
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den 336	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
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den 341	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
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den 343	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
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den 349	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.92	2.92
den 350	Manitoba Electric	7-10	May	100%	3.00	2.	

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Eurobond M

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

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CONVERTIBLE BONDS

[illegible][illegible]

	Prod.	—Case, Period.	—Case, Price @—	Case, 1916, Prod.
Oct	475	5 Feb 03	monthly	17.72
Nov	475	15 Feb 03	monthly	17.72
Dec	10	15 Apr 03	monthly	17.72
Jan	10	15 May 03	monthly	17.72
Feb	10	15 Jul 03	monthly	17.72
Mar	10	15 Aug 03	monthly	17.72
Apr	10	15 Oct 03	monthly	17.72
May	10	15 Dec 03	monthly	17.72
Jun	10	15 Jan 04	monthly	17.72
Jul	110	15 May 04	monthly	17.72
Aug	110	15 Jun 04	monthly	17.72
Sep	110	15 Jul 04	monthly	17.72
Oct	110	15 Aug 04	monthly	17.72
Nov	110	15 Sep 04	monthly	17.72
Dec	110	15 Oct 04	monthly	17.72
Jan	110	15 Nov 04	monthly	17.72
Feb	110	15 Dec 04	monthly	17.72
Mar	110	15 Jan 05	monthly	17.72
Apr	110	15 Feb 05	monthly	17.72
May	110	15 Mar 05	monthly	17.72
Jun	110	15 Apr 05	monthly	17.72
Jul	110	15 May 05	monthly	17.72
Aug	110	15 Jun 05	monthly	17.72
Sep	110	15 Jul 05	monthly	17.72
Oct	110	15 Aug 05	monthly	17.72
Nov	110	15 Sep 05	monthly	17.72
Dec	110	15 Oct 05	monthly	17.72
Jan	110	15 Nov 05	monthly	17.72
Feb	110	15 Dec 05	monthly	17.72
Mar	110	15 Jan 06	monthly	17.72
Apr	110	15 Feb 06	monthly	17.72
May	110	15 Mar 06	monthly	17.72
Jun	110	15 Apr 06	monthly	17.72
Jul	110	15 May 06	monthly	17.72
Aug	110	15 Jun 06	monthly	17.72
Sep	110	15 Jul 06	monthly	17.72
Oct	110	15 Aug 06	monthly	17.72
Nov	110	15 Sep 06	monthly	17.72
Dec	110	15 Oct 06	monthly	17.72
Jan	110	15 Nov 06	monthly	17.72
Feb	110	15 Dec 06	monthly	17.72
Mar	110	15 Jan 07	monthly	17.72
Apr	110	15 Feb 07	monthly	17.72
May	110	15 Mar 07	monthly	17.72
Jun	110	15 Apr 07	monthly	17.72
Jul	110	15 May 07	monthly	17.72
Aug	110	15 Jun 07	monthly	17.72
Sep	110	15 Jul 07	monthly	17.72
Oct	110	15 Aug 07	monthly	17.72
Nov	110	15 Sep 07	monthly	17.72
Dec	110	15 Oct 07	monthly	17.72
Jan	110	15 Nov 07	monthly	17.72
Feb	110	15 Dec 07	monthly	17.72
Mar	110	15 Jan 08	monthly	17.72
Apr	110	15 Feb 08	monthly	17.72
May	110	15 Mar 08	monthly	17.72
Jun	110	15 Apr 08	monthly	17.72
Jul	110	15 May 08	monthly	17.72
Aug	110	15 Jun 08	monthly	17.72
Sep	110	15 Jul 08	monthly	17.72
Oct	110	15 Aug 08	monthly	17.72
Nov	110	15 Sep 08	monthly	17.72
Dec	110	15 Oct 08	monthly	17.72
Jan	110	15 Nov 08	monthly	17.72
Feb	110	15 Dec 08	monthly	17.72
Mar	110	15 Jan 09	monthly	17.72

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HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS
On convertibles having a conversion premium
of less than 10%.

15	Dynasticon Int 81.83	94 May	103 1/2	9 Sep 80	maturity		
50	Swadlow Metal Indust 7	75 Sep	77 1/2	2 Feb 81	20.5-22		2.12.229

[illegible]

Explanation of Symbols

SDR	Special Drawing Rights
YEN	Yen
LYF	Livres
FRF	French Franc
CHF	Swiss Franc
FF	French Franc

The Daily Source for International Investors.

Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Soviet Union Intensifies Its Campaign Against NATO Missile Program

Europe and Asia

San Juan, P.R.

Official (M)

مکذا ابن ابراهیم

New Eurobond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvignes from information supplied by European bond traders.

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES						
Bank of Boston	\$200	2000	1/4	100	99.71	Over 6-month Libor, set monthly, unless 1-month Libor is higher, in which case coupon will be pegged to that Libor for the rest of the interest period. Maximum coupon 1992. Callable at par in 1988. Fees 0.25%, Denominations \$50,000.
Chrysler Financial	\$125	1992	3/4	100	98.75	Over 6-month Libor, Noncallable. \$75 million issued now and \$50 million reserved for top. Fees 1.40%, Denominations \$10,000.
Midland Bank	\$500	perpet	1/4	100	99.56	Over 6-month Libor, Callable at par in 1990. Fees 0.65%, Denominations \$10,000.
Standard Chartered PLC	\$300	perpet	1/4	100	—	Over 6-month Libor, Callable at par in 1990. Banks as primary capital. Bank is exchanging \$10,000 principal plus \$70 credit for each \$10,000 note of Standard Chartered Finance BV's \$300 million perpetual junior debt issued in Nov. 1984.
FIXED-COUPON						
Campbell Soup	\$100	1995	10 1/2	100	99.75	Callable at 101 in 1992.
Chubu Electric Power	\$100	1995	10 1/2	100	98.63	Noncallable.
Chujitsu	\$45	1992	10 1/4	100 1/4	98.25	Noncallable.
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	DM 150	1997	6 1/4	100 1/4	100.13	Callable at 102 1/2 in 1990.
BFG Finance	Aus \$45	1990	13	100 1/4	98.63	Noncallable.
Creditanstalt Bankverein	Aus \$50	1990	12 1/2	100 1/4	98.50	Noncallable.
DG Bank	Aus \$60	1990	12 1/2	100 1/4	99.13	Noncallable.
De Nationale Investeringsbank	NZ\$ 40	1990	16	100	—	Noncallable.
BP Overseas	Y 25,000	1995	8	101 1/4	99.25	Noncallable. Redeemable in U.S. dollars at 208 yen per dollar for a total of \$26.1 million.
Esportfinans	Y 20,000	1995	zero	54.73	53.073	Yield 6.244%, Proceeds 107 billion yen. Noncallable.
Esportfinans	Y 20,000	1995	8	101 1/4	99.38	Noncallable. Redeemable in U.S. dollars at 208 yen per dollar for a total of \$26.1 million.
Federal National Mortgage Association	\$50,000	1995	8	101 1/4	99.38	Noncallable. Redeemable in U.S. dollars at 208 yen per dollar for a total of \$26.1 million.
Honeywell	Y 25,000	1995	8	101	98.38	Noncallable. Redeemable in U.S. dollars at 208 yen per dollar for a total of \$26.1 million.
Hydro-Quebec	Y 25,000	1995	8	101 1/4	99.50	Noncallable. Redeemable in U.S. dollars at 208 yen per dollar for a total of \$26.1 million.
Phibro-Solomon	Y 20,000	1995	8	100.69	99.69	Noncallable. Redeemable in U.S. dollars at 208 yen per dollar for a total of \$26.1 million.
EQUITY-LINKED						
Nippon Suisen Kaisha	\$30	1995	3 1/4	100	96.50	Seniority, Callable at 104 in 1988. Convertible at 408 yen per share and at 238.75 yen per dollar.

Eurobond Market Targets Japanese

(Continued from Page 7)

rush into U.S. Treasury paper, will grow is a matter of debate. Japanese insurance companies already are near the government-imposed ceiling on the portion of foreign-currency securities they can hold.

Arnold Simkin, a London-based economist, says he believes that to blunt mounting protectionist pressures coming from Washington, the Japanese will move to assuage complaints about their huge trade surpluses by managing the yen exchange rate up against the dollar.

This could be done by traditional "guidance" by the Ministry of Finance to the Japanese financial community to steer less cash into dollar securities. Such a move would have an impact on U.S. interest rates, tending to drive them higher. But Mr. Simkin expects the exchange-rate move would help reduce the trade pressures. The cash directed away from the dollar could move into sterling, where the yield gain for the Japanese is about equal to dollar securities; and to a lesser degree into the Deutsche mark or perhaps gold, he said.

Despite last week's jitters about the direction of U.S. interest rates, sparked by an unexpected large increase in the basic M-1 measure of money supply, and renewed weakness of the dollar following the Bundesbank's long expected half-point cut in its key lending rates, demand for Eurodollar bonds held better than bankers said they had expected.

Campbell Soup, for example, offered \$100 million of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 10 1/2 percent. Including fees, the triple-A rated

company paid 20 basis points over the comparable yield on Treasury securities in New York. Lead manager Credit Suisse First Boston estimated that Campbell saved 15 basis points over what it would have paid to sell the paper in New York. But by week's end, despite a deterioration in the Treasury market, Campbell's bonds were trading at 10 basis points below yields on comparable dated Treasury paper.

In the same vein, managers reported good demand for United Technologies and Connecticut Mutual issues offered a week earlier. Also showing strong demand were the convertible bonds issued by Rockefeller Center Properties.

Bankers also reported strong demand for floating-rate paper. Bank of Boston increased its 15-year offering by \$50 million to \$200 million. The interest is based on the mis-match formula, with the coupon fixed at 1/4-point over the six-month London interbank offered rate but reset monthly. If one-month Libor is higher than the six-month figure, interest will be set at the one-month rate. A maximum ceiling of 1 1/2 percent was set on the coupon to conform with the usury laws in the state of Massachusetts.

Chrysler Finance tapped the market for an initial \$75 million of seven-year notes saying that an additional \$50 million will be held on tap to be sold as conditions warrant. Interest is set at 1/4-point over Libor — a reflection of the credit standing of the issuer and the fact that these are junior subordinated notes.

In the perpetual market, Mid-

land Bank issued \$500 million of bonds bearing a coupon of 14-point over Libor. This second perpetual for Midland, the weakest of the British clearing banks, brings its free capital ratio to more than 6 percent from below 5 percent prevailing nine months ago.

Meanwhile, Standard Chartered Bank, which last November used a formula that the Bank of England did not accept for inclusion as primary capital, is seeking to exchange that issue for a near identical new one. The difference is that the new issue offers holders less protection — ranking just ahead of equity — in the event of liquidation of the bank.

This is now standard for perpetuals and only Barclays and National Westminster still have perpetuals outstanding that have debt features rendering the proceeds uncountable as capital as far as the Bank of England is concerned. Standard Chartered is offering holders a 0.7-percent cash bonus for making the exchange.

The DM market was buoyed by the long-awaited rate cuts. Bankers say that 500 million DM from the August calendar remains to be marketed. Finland is slated to tap the market this week for 150 million DM for 10 years.

German investors were reported to be big buyers of the Australian dollar issues launched last week for West German Banks. DG Bank's 60-million-dollar offering was priced at 100 1/4 with a coupon of 12 1/2 percent and BfG's 45 million dollars was priced at 100 1/4 with a coupon of 13 percent.

Weakness In Economy Pushes Up Bond Prices

By Gary Klotz

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bond prices rebounded Friday on fresh evidence of weakness in the U.S. economy. The credit markets, which were depressed Thursday by a surge in

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

the money supply, were bolstered Friday by the government report that housing construction fell 2.4 percent in July.

Prices on long-term government bonds gained 1/4 point, more than making up for Thursday's losses. Short-term interest rates drifted moderately lower.

The Commerce Department's report on July housing starts provided yet another sign that the economy was sluggish, particularly because the drop came in the face of recent declines in mortgage rates. That reinforced the view that the Federal Reserve would find it difficult to tighten credit conditions.

There was concern on Thursday, after the Fed reported a \$5.3-billion rise in M-1, the basic measure of the U.S. money supply, that the Fed would be forced to tighten credit because of the increase.

"The money-supply number was a major reason for the Fed to firm, but the housing starts were an offsetting reason for the Fed to ease," said Philip Braverman, chief economist at Briggs, Schaeffle & Co. "So these two elements produced a standoff."

Also bolstering prices was a report further detailing problems at a Maryland thrift institution. Community Savings & Loan Association, a privately insured thrift unit, said that its mortgage subsidiary may default on mortgage payments by the end of August if plans to sell the subsidiary are not completed by then.

In the secondary market Friday, the new 10 1/2-percent Treasury bonds due in 2015 were offered late in the day at 100 26/32 to yield 10.54 percent. That was up from Thursday's price of 99 18/32, yielding 10.67 percent.

Maria F. Ramirez, first vice president and money market economist at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., said prices were supported by continuing strong demand for bonds. "The underlying fundamentals are still bullish for the market," she said.

A number of economic reports due out this week, including revised figures for second-quarter economic growth, she said, should provide further confirmation of weakness in the economy.

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ending Aug. 16

Postbook Savings	5.50 %
Tax Exempt Bonds	9.12 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	7.30 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	6.90 %
Home Mortgage	12.50 %

World Bank To Increase Aid to India

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Long-term, low-interest loans to India from the World Bank and the International Development Association will rise in volume over the next five years, the president of the bank, A.W. Clausen, has said.

"The case for India to continue to receive concessional flows is a strong one. India should not be penalized for its development success," Mr. Clausen said Friday at the end of a five-day visit to the country.

Mr. Clausen said the flow of concessional credit from the bank and the International Development Association, its soft-loan arm, would be much higher for India's seventh development plan, covering the period 1985-1990, than for the previous plan covering 1980-1985. He gave no figures.

A World Bank official has said aid to India from the bank fell to around \$2.5 billion for the fiscal year ended in June from \$2.7 billion the previous year.

Mr. Clausen said the Indian government must increase its commercial borrowing to supplement the bank's concessional aid. India's commercial borrowing has risen to \$1.2 billion in the past three years.

Indian leaders who met Mr. Clausen said cuts in concessional aid seriously threatened the country's development efforts. Interest-free loans from the International Development Association were expected to fall to \$650 million in the year ending June 1986 from more than \$1.5 billion five years earlier, officials of the Indian Finance Ministry said.

Mr. Clausen said that the bank was trying to secure more funds for India and that a meeting of donor countries had been called for Seoul in early October.

Austria to Cut Discount Rate

Reuters

VIENNA — Austria's national bank will cut its discount rate to 4 percent from 4.5 percent, effective Monday, a bank spokesman said Friday.

Sanko Ship Detained in U.S. Port

Reuters

TOKYO — One of the fleet of ships operated by Sanko Steamship Co. of Japan has been detained in a U.S. port because of fears its debts would not be paid, a company official said.

A Japanese television report said nine Sanko vessels were being held in the United States, Canada and South Africa.

The Sanko official said Saturday that the Sanko Diligence, a 26,500-deadweight-ton bulk carrier, was detained in Portland, Oregon, last Thursday. But Sanko had renounced the necessary funds and the ship should be released soon, he said.

Sanko Steamship, which owns 27 ships and charters 217, accounting for about 4 percent of world tonnage, sought court protection from its creditors last Tuesday with group debts of \$20 billion (S\$2.2 billion). The filing came after major creditor banks decided they

could not provide further financing. The size of Sanko Steamship's debts made it the largest such filing in post-war Japan.

A filing for protection is usually followed by the appointment of a receiver to steer the company to recovery, or determine whether it should be liquidated.

On Friday, an official at Marubeni Corp., said the Sanko Crystal, a 39,000-deadweight-ton bulk carrier owned by Marubeni and on charter to Sanko Steamship, was being held at Camden, New Jersey, by stevedoring companies demanding payment in cash for their work.

But the Sanko Steamship official said Saturday that the last confirmed position of the Sanko Crystal was in Charleston, South Carolina, last Monday.

Japan's publicly owned NHK television reported later that nine Sanko Steamship vessels had been

detained in foreign ports until they paid their debts to local cargo loaders and suppliers. These included six in the United States, two in South Africa and one in Canada.

Sanko Steamship officials were not available for comment on the report.

Shipping industry sources in Tokyo said foreign ports, longshoremen and suppliers were worried about getting payment for their goods and services.

"These payments used to be made on a credit basis, but Sanko's application for court protection raised concern among local firms in some ports as to whether they will get their money from Sanko," a spokesman for Marubeni said.

Shipping experts in Tokyo said Sanko Steamship's failure undermined the serious problems facing the shipping market, with far too many ships chasing too few orders.

Caracas Reviews BTV Debt Pact

Reuters

CARACAS — Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua has announced that the government is reviewing a foreign-debt refinancing accord for Banco de los Trabajadores de Venezuela.

BTV, placed under control of a government-appointed trustee in November 1982 because of severe liquidity problems, owes approximately \$300 million to foreign banks. The trustee recently reached a refinancing accord with BTV's creditor banks, but the government has objected to some elements related to its mixed capital status, banking sources said.

Mr. Azpurua said Thursday that BTV was being treated as a special case because the government holds a substantial share.

More Investors Put Money Where Their Morals Are

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the Working Assets Money Fund set up shop in San Francisco two years ago, it had accounts totaling \$100,000 and a determination to "do good."

Today, the fund, which shuns the debt securities of companies that are involved in South Africa, pollute the environment, resist unions, produce weapons or generate nuclear power, manages a \$63-million portfolio. With a yield of 8.76 percent in the 12 months ended July 31, it ranks a bit below average in its category of money-market funds, but is well above bottom.

"This is a growth sector," said Julia Parzen, chief executive and portfolio manager of Working Assets. Specialty funds such as hers have grown dramatically, she noted, "and what I've seen over the last six months is a number of traditional brokerage houses bringing on staff people to do social research."

Most financial experts still question the wisdom or usefulness of factoring moral beliefs into investment decisions. Nevertheless, a growing number of money managers are making a good dollar by managing portfolios for investors — individuals, pension funds, university endowments and the like — who choose to avoid certain companies for moral reasons.

By far the most common issue has been South Africa, and the trend has caught fire with the growing unrest there. "There's been phenomenal growth" in social-issue investing, said Donald W. Mitchell, president of Mitchell Investment Manage-

ment Co. in Cambridge, Massachusetts, which advises universities, cities and states on how to invest.

The biggest beneficiaries of this heightened concern with ethics and investment — most notably the divestment of South Africa-related

investment funds reflect concerns such as South African divestment, limiting nuclear power, slowing military spending and bolstering unions. None are known, for example, to shun companies doing business with the Soviet Union, although the mainstream money managers probably would accept such a condition.

"The amounts of 'social money' still are tiny compared with the trillions of dollars that slosh about the financial landscape without explicit regard to ethical questions. But \$100 million here and \$1 billion there add up, and have spawned a small industry."

Three newsletters report on stocks that are involved in racially segregated South Africa or are otherwise frowned upon. A book, "Ethical Investing," has sold 8,000 copies since its publication last year. And a group of stockbrokers and others this year formed a trade association, the Social Investment Forum, with 125 members.

"Maybe it's yuppie," said one investment manager, "but people are talking about the social implications of investments."

stocks by vast pension funds — tend to be the huge, mainstream money-management companies. Without espousing a cause, they will nevertheless tailor a portfolio to whatever a client wants.

For instance, Martin D. Sass, president of M.D. Sass Investors Services in New York, manages more than \$1.7 billion, including \$400 million in public money, such as municipal pension funds. "If you want to service the funds, you have to be sensitive to the issue," Mr. Sass said.

"I'd say that 90 percent of that \$400 million has some type of restriction with regard to South Africa. Three or four years ago, maybe it would have been 25 percent," he said.

"If you went back 10 years ago," said Mr. Mitchell, "the amount of money in social investments was extremely small, probably no more than \$100 million. Beginning about two years ago it began to take off. Now the market is in the tens of millions of dollars, and probably will be in the hundreds of millions soon."

All or nearly all of the social

investors succeeded in driving down the price of an offensive stock, they would only create bargains for investors with fewer scruples. Finally, they contend, imposing ethical constraints on investment decisions could ultimately hurt the economy by warping the flow of capital away from its most productive uses.

Two types of investors are most interested in social investments. The first group consists of middle- and upper-income people who have strong views about political or environmental issues and want their investments to reflect those views. Their money typically flows into the funds that specialize in social issues.

The second and much larger source of investment money is city and state pension funds excluded by law from investing in companies involved in South Africa, at least unless they treat black and white employees there equally. Ten states and at least 30 cities have approved some kind of divestment policy, and similar legislation is pending in many other states and cities.

Restricting the universe of possible investments generally is thought in investment theory to lead to lower returns, because it limits choices without adding anything but volatility.

In rebuttal, social investment groups point out that in recent years South Africa-free portfolios have frequently done better than those that invested without that constraint. Analysts say that this was largely because they were able to invest that money in smaller companies, which recently have done better than blue-chip issues.

Spain Taps Market to Trim Loan Costs

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The rapid development of the international commercial paper market — a reflection of the high cash balances at financial institutions and corporations — was exploited by Spain last week to reduce its borrowing costs again.

Just over a year ago, Spain negotiated its first revolving underwrit-

procedure, the saving of 9 basis points goes directly to Spain; under the original agreement banks that took the paper from Spain at 13 points over Libor would have pocketed 9 basis points as profit.

This is considered extremely cheap funding for Spain and reflects, bankers say, the very high demand for short-term assets. Normally, institutional investors' surplus cash would go into the interbank market where a deposit would earn the bid rate, or 1/4-point below Libor, the offered rate. Thus, short-term paper priced over Libor is very attractive.

In the syndicated credit market, also starved of assets considered acceptable, Export-Import Bank of Korea has appointed 10 banks to raise \$300 million for eight years. For the first six years, interest will be set at 1/4-point over Libor. This is two years longer at the 1/4-point level than on previous loans. For the final two years, interest is set at 1/4-point over Libor.

The South Korean bank will pay a commitment fee of 1/4-percent and will have an option allowing it to draw in a variety of other currencies. Lenders have the option of selling off their commitments, as

the loan will be made up of transferable certificates.

Bankers also report satisfactory progress in syndicating a renegotiated loan for France. It originally borrowed \$4 billion in 1982. The amount being renegotiated is for \$3.6 billion but the 1992 maturity remains unchanged.

A 35-percent portion of the total amount is designed as a term loan with interest set at 1/4-point over three- or six-month Libor for the first four years and 3/16-point over Libor thereafter. The amount available under this portion of the loan diminishes as drawings are repaid.

The remainder, 65 percent of the total, is a revolving credit under which France can draw, repay and draw again. The interest charge is a steady 1/4-point over Libor.

The interest charges are down from the 1/4-1/2-point margin set in 1982 and the commitment fee has been cut from 1/4 to 1/16 percent. After 1989, the commitment fee on the revolving credit increases to 1/10 percent.

Bankers say that while France has not squeezed the market to the maximum for the lowest possible terms, the charges nevertheless are not up to what many of the major banks consider profitable. As a result, they say they are selling sub-participations to smaller institutions that are hungry for even low-cost assets.

The Turkish-Iraqi pipeline is to tap the market this week for \$400 million. The loan, which will run to seven or eight years, will be guaranteed in part by Turkey's central bank and in part by the Italian export credit agency (Italy's Sapiem is building the pipeline). The final terms on the loan will represent a blending of the 1 percent over Libor that Turkey would command and the 1/4-1/2-point margin of the Italian state guaranteed risk.

2d Taiwan Official Offers Resignation

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan's deputy finance minister, Li Hung-ai, who on Thursday replaced his superior as acting minister after a bank scandal, has offered his own resignation.

Mr. Li said Friday that he had tendered his resignation to Prime Minister Yu Kuo-twa because he was obliged to follow Loh Jen-kong, who resigned, saying he had been unable to stop the scandal.

Mr. Loh and his predecessor, Hsu Li-tch, were blamed by a parliamentary commission for allowing Tenth Credit Cooperative, a bank owned by Cathay Industrial Group, to make large loans to its subsidiaries. Mr. Hsu resigned in March.

A cabinet official said Mr. Yu would probably leave Mr. Li's resignation for a new finance minister to determine. A new minister would probably be named this week, he added.

ANNOUNCEMENT

FROM THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA

THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB) is happy to inform all Hajjis that in the framework of the "Sacrificial Meat Utilization Project", arrangements have been made for the purchase of 300,000 heads of sheep, conforming to the relevant rules of Sharia and health, from "NASIR MOHAMMAD AL-MUKAIRISH AND CO." These animals will be made available to desirous pilgrims against payment of two hundred and ninety five Saudi Riyals (SR. 295) per head to any of the BRANCHES OF "AL-RAJHI CO. FOR CURRENCY EXCHANGE AND COMMERCE." This amount includes the price of one sheep (SR 217.90) and part of the cost of slaughtering the animal and transporting the meat to the deserving people. A Purchase Voucher will be given to the pilgrim in lieu thereof.

The IDB is participating in the "Sacrificial Meat Utilization Project" with the competent authorities of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the benefit of needy Muslims. The sacrificial meat of "FIDYA" will be distributed among the poor people of Al-Haram. The IDB will make arrangements for the transport by air, sea or land of the surplus meat from other kinds of sacrifices to needy persons and refugees in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Chad, Djibouti, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania and Pakistan.

This project, which aims at making optimal use of the sacrificial meat, is a clear manifestation of the desire of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to extend all possible assistance to pilgrims in the performance of their religious obligations, especially to those who cannot go in person to the slaughterhouse under the scorching sun during the extremely hot summer season.

A pilgrim has two choices:

(a) he may authorize the Islamic Development Bank to perform the sacrifice on his behalf at Al-Moaisim Model Slaughterhouse; or

(b) he may join a group of at least 30 pilgrims, one of whom would represent the group. In this case, the person authorized by the group will be issued a special permit that allows him admission into Al-Moaisim Slaughterhouse to supervise the slaughtering personally.

The pilgrim should indicate on the Purchase Voucher (which also serves as an Authorization Form) the type of sacrifice he wishes to make (FIDYA/HADI, UDHIYA or SADAQA). The form is divided into 3 parts: the pilgrim keeps part 3, which is an acknowledgement of receipt of the price. Part 2 will be delivered either to the Supervising Committee assigned by the ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK to perform the sacrifice on behalf of the pilgrim, or to the person delegated by a group of 30 persons or more. Part 1 is for accounting purposes.

The Authorization Form will be available at all entry ports where the pilgrims may be arriving and at the branches of AL-RAJHI COMPANY FOR CURRENCY EXCHANGE AND COMMERCE IN MAKKAH AL-MUKARRAMAH, AL-MADINAH AL-MUNAWARA AND JEDDAH.


Consolidated trading for week ended Friday:

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and creases. A dark, irregular stain is visible near the bottom center. The left edge of the page shows the binding, with visible stitching or staples. The overall tone is warm and slightly yellowed, characteristic of old paper.

NYSE Diaries	
This Wk	Last Wk
	895
	1844
	297
	2236
	88
	35

NYSE Sales	
Sales Vol.	
week	417,630
	442,740
	416,620
	384,010
o p o	17,031,487
ate	14,971,650
te	13,549,700

SELECTED U.S.A./O.T.E. QUOTATIONS		
	BID	ASK
Apollo Comp.	17 1/2	17 3/4
Mr Gasket	9 1/4	9 3/4
Bitter Corp.	3 1/4	3 3/4
Modulaire	9 1/4	10 1/4
Rodime	9 1/4	9 3/4

 WITH COMPLIMENTS OF
CONTINENTAL AMERICAN

Sykes Datatronics Files for Protection

United Press International

ROCHESTER, New York — Sykes Datatronics Inc. has sought protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code after defaulting on part of a \$7.7-million loan with two banks.

The petition was filed late Thursday after Chase Lincoln First Bank and Chemical Bank demanded "full and immediate payment." Chase Lincoln is owed about \$3.7 million and Chemical Bank about \$4 million.

Figures as of close of trading Friday

Option & price	Calls	Puts	Option & price	Calls	Puts
32% 170	4%	13%	Apple 170	11 1/4	10 1/2
34% 170	4 1/2	13 1/2	34% 170	20	13 1/2
36% 170	5	14	36% 170	20 1/2	14
38% 170	5 1/2	14 1/2	38% 170	21	14 1/2
40% 170	6	15	40% 170	21 1/2	15
42% 170	6 1/2	15 1/2	42% 170	22	15 1/2
44% 170	6 1/2	16	44% 170	22 1/2	16
46% 170	6 1/2	16 1/2	46% 170	23	16 1/2
48% 170	6 1/2	17	48% 170	23 1/2	17
50% 170	6 1/2	17 1/2	50% 170	24	17 1/2
52% 170	6 1/2	18	52% 170	24 1/2	18
54% 170	6 1/2	18 1/2	54% 170	25	18 1/2
56% 170	6 1/2	19	56% 170	25 1/2	19
58% 170	6 1/2	19 1/2	58% 170	26	19 1/2
60% 170	6 1/2	20	60% 170	26 1/2	20
62% 170	6 1/2	20 1/2	62% 170	27	20 1/2
64% 170	6 1/2	21	64% 170	27 1/2	21
66% 170	6 1/2	21 1/2	66% 170	28	21 1/2
68% 170	6 1/2	22	68% 170	28 1/2	22
70% 170	6 1/2	22 1/2	70% 170	29	22 1/2
72% 170	6 1/2	23	72% 170	29 1/2	23
74% 170	6 1/2	23 1/2	74% 170	30	23 1/2
76% 170	6 1/2	24	76% 170	30 1/2	24
78% 170	6 1/2	24 1/2	78% 170	31	24 1/2
80% 170	6 1/2	25	80% 170	31 1/2	25
82% 170	6 1/2	25 1/2	82% 170	32	25 1/2
84% 170	6 1/2	26	84% 170	32 1/2	26
86% 170	6 1/2	26 1/2	86% 170	33	26 1/2
88% 170	6 1/2	27	88% 170	33 1/2	27
90% 170	6 1/2	27 1/2	90% 170	34	27 1/2
92% 170	6 1/2	28	92% 170	34 1/2	28
94% 170	6 1/2	28 1/2	94% 170	35	28 1/2
96% 170	6 1/2	29	96% 170	35 1/2	29
98% 170	6 1/2	29 1/2	98% 170	36	29 1/2
100% 170	6 1/2	30	100% 170	36 1/2	30
102% 170	6 1/2	30 1/2	102% 170	37	30 1/2
104% 170	6 1/2	31	104% 170	37 1/2	31
106% 170	6 1/2	31 1/2	106% 170	38	31 1/2
108% 170	6 1/2	32	108% 170	38 1/2	32
110% 170	6 1/2	32 1/2	110% 170	39	32 1/2
112% 170	6 1/2	33	112% 170	39 1/2	33
114% 170	6 1/2	33 1/2	114% 170	40	33 1/2
116% 170	6 1/2	34	116% 170	40 1/2	34
118% 170	6 1/2	34 1/2	118% 170	41	34 1/2
120% 170	6 1/2	35	120% 170	41 1/2	35
122% 170	6 1/2	35 1/2	122% 170	42	35 1/2
124% 170	6 1/2	36	124% 170	42 1/2	36
126% 170	6 1/2	36 1/2	126% 170	43	36 1/2
128% 170	6 1/2	37	128% 170	43 1/2	37
130% 170	6 1/2	37 1/2	130% 170	44	37 1/2
132% 170	6 1/2	38	132% 170	44 1/2	38
134% 170	6 1/2	38 1/2	134% 170	45	38 1/2
136% 170	6 1/2	39	136% 170	45 1/2	39
138% 170	6 1/2	39 1/2	138% 170	46	39 1/2
140% 170	6 1/2	40	140% 170	46 1/2	40
142% 170	6 1/2	40 1/2	142% 170	47	40 1/2
144% 170	6 1/2	41	144% 170	47 1/2	41
146% 170	6 1/2	41 1/2	146% 170	48	41 1/2
148% 170	6 1/2	42	148% 170	48 1/2	42
150% 170	6 1/2	42 1/2			

(Continued from Page 7)

Its chief function was to insure deposits up to the maximum amount set by Congress—currently \$100,000 per depositor in any one institution. For most of its history that was a minimal job because rarely were there more than five failures a year, and the agency's insurance reserves were never under any pressure.

The biggest bank rescue in the FDIC's history was that of Continental Illinois. But he also had to deal with the collapse of several of the biggest U.S. savings banks; the failures of several large banks that specialized in energy lending, and the failures of 26 banks in Tennessee.

Instead of merely examining the smallest banks, the agency now regularly examines all U.S. banks with assets of \$1 billion or more and all banks that are in trouble, even if their primary regulator is the Comptroller of the Currency or the Federal Reserve System.

50 in 1980. In one case a fine of \$5.4 million was levied on three individuals; the highest fine in the past had been about \$151,000. In 1980, total fines came to only \$2,000. So far this year, they total \$8.8 million.

Under Mr. Isaac, the FDIC has become far more aggressive in forcing the removal of senior bankers. This year, 25 bank officials have been removed by the agency, up from 23 in all of 1984, nine in 1983, six in 1982 and none in 1981.

For some time, Mr. Isaac had asked the major banks to increase their primary capital in relation to their total assets. Primary capital is the money that actually belongs to a bank and its shareholders; the rest is borrowed, largely in the form of deposits.

Because they were not directly regulated by the FDIC, the major banks had been ignoring Mr. Isaac's capital requirements. Eventually he drove his point home. In 1982, several New York banks wanted to acquire a number of Tennessee banks that were failing. But Mr. Isaac said he did not allow

IBM Japan's J

TOKYO — With great fanfare, IBM Japan introduced its JX personal computer almost a year ago. More powerful than International Business Machine's ill-fated home computer in the United States, the PCjr, and smaller than a PC, the JX boasted sparkling color graphics and the capability to use either Japanese or English software.

Its introduction marked IBM's advancement in Japan's small business and home marketplace, potentially a huge base of computer users in a gadget-happy country.

So far, however, the JX has not met with a kinder fate than its American relative, the PCjr, whose

Since then, the other federal bank regulators have come around to Mr. Isaac's position and now they all require a minimum 5.5-percent primary capital for all banks.

Mr. Isaac took a law degree from Ohio State University, and later practiced law with Foley & Lardner in Milwaukee. Just before joining the FDIC, Mr. Isaac had been vice president, general counsel and secretary of First Kentucky Corp., a bank holding company.

During his days in Milwaukee, he became active in Republican politics but also became well acquainted with leading Democrats in Wisconsin.

That was how President Jimmy Carter came to select Mr. Isaac in 1978 to fill the Republican seat on the three-man FDIC board. The three members traditionally are a Democrat, a Republican and the Comptroller of the Currency. President Ronald Reagan appointed Mr. Isaac, who shares the

IX Computer H

production was halted earlier this year. Carole A. Ryavec, a computer analyst with Merrill Lynch in Japan, estimated 1984 sales at only 6,000 machines, and some other analysts put the number even lower. Nikkei Computer, a trade journal, estimated JX sales in the first six months of 1985 at 2,000 machines.

IBM Japan will not comment on sales figures. But its executives do not claim great success, and that may be a telling sign for those in the industry who speculated a few months ago that the JX, made by the Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., might be brought to the United States.

Almost every banker who has dealt with Mr. Isaac describes him similarly.

"He is not easy to get along with," said Ross Kenzie, chairman of the Goldome Savings Bank based in Buffalo, New York, which became one of the biggest saving banks in the United States as the result of FDIC-arranged takeover of failing institutions.

Partly because of Mr. Isaac's unyielding position on capital strength, Mr. Kenzie gave up Goldome's state charter and switched to a federal charter, putting Goldome under the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, not the FDIC.

Mr. Kenzie still praises Mr. Isaac, however. "He's very good," he said. "He's tough, single-minded; he's clearly interested only in the soundness of the FDIC's funds. That's what most people criticize him for, but that's his job."

as a Slow Start

"JX was the first product the IBM had to offer in the storefront," said Takeo Shiina, head of IBM Japan. "We are still learning the process."

Analysts say JX's slow start may be due in part to the fact that the home market, as in the United States, may not yet exist.

IBM Japan's chief competitor, however, Fujitsu Ltd. and NEC appear to be out-selling the JX because of their superior retail-sales networks, according to analysts.

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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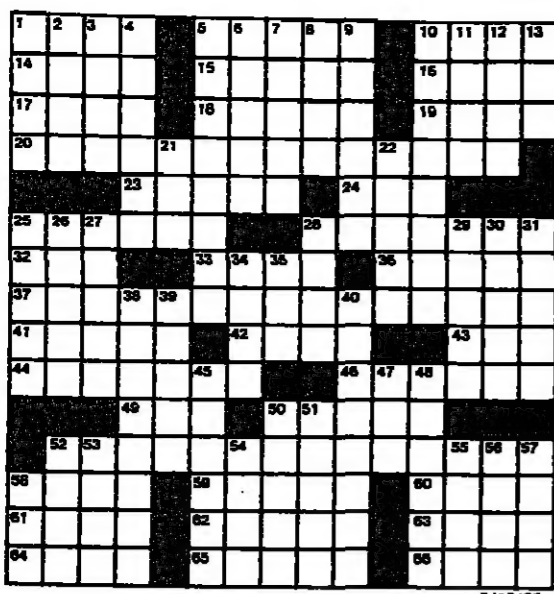
Figures as of close of trading Friday

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For further information, please send your business card to International Business Outlook Conference, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Telephone: 7471 265. Telex: 613 595 F.



ACROSS

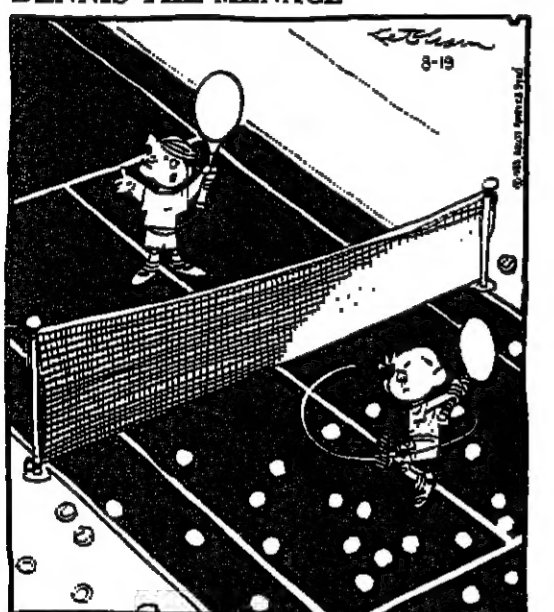
1 Cunch
5 Aegean island or U.S. satellite
10 Important
14 Explorer
15 Trieste's NW neighbor
16 Chinese dynasty
17 Love, in León
18 Helicopter blade
19 Boxing program
20 Return-to-school blues?
23 Zodiacal sign
24 Where R.N.'s sometimes work
25 Carpet fibers
28 Carousing
32 Tolstoy
33 River dividing New York City
36 Sculptor's piece
37 Ready to open an essay?
41 "Is Born"
42 Anagram for ache
43 Third letter
44 Preordain
46 Caesar of old films

DOWN

49 Hudson Bay sight
50 "Dum... spoo" (S.C. motto)
52 Teacher's chair?
58 Alone
59 Wreck completely
60 Tom of the P.G.A.
61 Nay man
62 Rage onstage
63 College in N.C.
64 "Indigo"
1931 song
65 Sorrow, to Keats
66 Accomplishment
1 Health resorts
2 Alaskan city
3 Asymmetrical
4 Door or gate
5 Conjectures
6 House of clay
7 Pittances
8 —about (date-setting phrase)
9 Homily
10 Inure
11 Reduce to carbon
12 Ragged
13 Paul Newman role: 1963
21 Before, to Longfellow
22 Declaim
25 Homeric epic
26 Import
27 Casper's wife in comics
28 Of the ear
29 Sicilian site of Temple of Venus
30 Lou Grant portrayer
31 Western jamboree
34 Bide
35 Mrs., in Mexico
38 Carnivorous snail
39 City in Okla.
40 Hitchcock film, e.g.
45 Settled in cozily
47 Pay dirt
48 Scuffed
50 Sonoran's liquor
51 Pupil of Socrates
52 Up — good
53 Choir voice
54 Singer Perry
55 Mah-jongg piece
56 Plains Indian
57 Sever or sunder
58 Browne or Houston

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VOGEL
FELCT
TUSACC
DOAFER

Print answer here: _____

Friday's Jumbles: DRAWL, EIGHT, DEPICT, NAUSEA

Answer: If you're going to act like a skunk just make sure that nobody does this—GETS WIND OF IT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

Friday's Jumbles: DRAWL, EIGHT, DEPICT, NAUSEA

Answer: If you're going to act like a skunk just make sure that nobody does this—GETS WIND OF IT

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Alexandria	27	18	Beijing	25	15
Amsterdam	27	18	Bombay	25	15
Antwerp	27	18	Buenos Aires	25	15
Batavia	27	18	Calcutta	25	15
Bombay	27	18	Cairo	25	15
Buenos Aires	27	18	Chongqing	25	15
Calcutta	27	18	Dacca	25	15
Cairo	27	18	Hankow	25	15
Chongqing	27	18	Kobe	25	15
Dacca	27	18	Manila	25	15
Hankow	27	18	Peking	25	15
Kobe	27	18	Shanghai	25	15
Manila	27	18	Tientsin	25	15
Peking	27	18	Yokohama	25	15
Shanghai	27	18			
Tientsin	27	18			
Yokohama	27	18			

MIDDLE EAST

Amman 27 18, Beirut 27 18, Damascus 27 18, Jerusalem 27 18, Tel Aviv 27 18

Monday's Forecast: Channel: Moderate, Frankfurt: Fair, Paris: Fair, Rome: Fair, Tokyo: Fair, New York: Fair, Los Angeles: Fair, San Francisco: Fair, Seattle: Fair, Portland: Fair, Denver: Fair, Salt Lake City: Fair, Albuquerque: Fair, Phoenix: Fair, Las Vegas: Fair, San Diego: Fair, Los Angeles: Fair, San Francisco: Fair, Seattle: Fair, Portland: Fair, Denver: Fair, Salt Lake City: Fair, Albuquerque: Fair, Phoenix: Fair, Las Vegas: Fair, San Diego: Fair

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GARFIELD



Alpiger Wins 2 Cup Races In Argentina

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
VALLE DE LAS LENAS, Argentina — Karl Alpiger of Switzerland won the first two downhill races of the World Cup season Friday and Saturday, in South America's first major ski competition since 1966.

Alpiger was clocked in 2 minutes 1.27 seconds for the 3,627-meter (11,969-foot) course. Peter Muller of Switzerland was 11 seconds slower, and Markus Wasmeier of West Germany was third, 46 seconds behind.

Alpiger won Friday's inaugural race of the 1985-86 World Cup circuit at this Andean resort with a time of 1:47.74. Doug Lewis of Salisbury, Vermont, had his best performance ever with a second-place finish, .04 back, and Helmut Hoffmeier of Austria finished third, 23 seconds behind Alpiger.

The times were faster on Friday because gusty winds at the summit forced organizers to shorten the course, and because on Saturday above-freezing temperatures made the course slushy. Lewis, who was 15th on Saturday, with a time of 2:03.38, blamed his performance on the soft snow.

"It was wonderful," said Alpiger, 24, of Saturday's race. He said he had fulfilled a pledge to himself to race even better than on Friday.

When it was suggested that his successive victories made him the world's fastest downhiller, he responded: "The rankings may say that, but maybe 15 skiers are on the same level. I'm just the happiest."

Muller, who had finished fourth Friday, was disappointed with his performance. "I made the same mistakes I made yesterday," he said. "I was too careful. It cost me about half a second."



TASTING FRUSTRATION — Beth Daniel shared the pain with her putter Saturday after ball stopped short at LPGA World Championship in Georgia. Daniel, Amy Alcott and Patty Sheehan led after three rounds; Alcott beat Sheehan on Sunday on the second hole of a playoff.

"Perhaps I am too old," said Muller, 28. "I pulled back at the final jump. You can't win and do that."

Pinrin Zubriggen of Switzerland, the defending World Cup champion, finished 24th at 2:03.99. He said the tip of his right ski split after the course's longest jump, causing him to nearly fall. "It became so slow I skied the last tuck on one ski," he said.

Zubriggen finished ninth on Friday, in a race in which five skiers fell.

The races at this resort 800 miles (1,300 kilometers) west of Buenos Aires were the first major ski event in South America since the 1966 World Alpine Championships at Portillo, Chile. They marked the first time in its nine years of existence that the World Cup has opened its tour in August, or has staged any race in the Southern Hemisphere.

Two Drivers Escape Crash Of Helicopter

LONG POND, Pennsylvania — A helicopter carrying race car drivers Michael Andretti and Kevin Cogan hit a power line and crashed Sunday morning as they were taking off to a race, state police said.

No one was seriously hurt. Andretti's father, racing veteran Mario Andretti, and actor Paul Newman, co-owner of Mario Andretti's race car, were taking off in another helicopter at the time.

State police said the Bell Ranger helicopter crashed about 9:30 A.M. as it was taking off from Mario Andretti's home in Hawley.

Cogan, interviewed later at Pocono International Raceway before the race began, said the helicopter drifted back into the power line as the pilot hovered to wait for the second helicopter to take off.

"The worst part of it was, I could see it coming," said Cogan, who said he realized the pilot was busy watching the second helicopter. "I yelled but he had those big headphones on and he couldn't hear me. Then Don Henderson saw it and yelled to him, but by then it was too late, and all hell broke loose."

Michael Andretti was X-rayed at a hospital for a possible back injury, but none was found and he was released, Henderson said. The pilot was examined for lower back pain and another passenger was treated for a small cut on the head.

Henderson, Mario Andretti's business manager, was not hurt. Also on board but not injured were Michael Andretti's fiancée, Sandra Spinazzi of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and Cogan's girlfriend, Tracy Sanford of Phoenix, Arizona.

Cogan said they fell into a large tree and that the branches cushioned their fall as they broke off.

U.S. Swimmers Set 2 World Marks in Tokyo

TOKYO (AP) — The United States set its second world record in two days Sunday at the Pan Pacific Swimming Championships as Rick Carey, John Moffet, Pablo Morales and Matt Biondi won the 4x100-meter medley relay in 3 minutes and 38.28 seconds. The old record, 3:39.30, was set in 1984 by a U.S. team.

On Saturday, in the men's 4x100 freestyle relay, Biondi teamed with Scott McCadam, Mike Heath and Paul Wallace to finish in 3:17.08, shattering the mark of 3:19.03 set by the U.S. team in Los Angeles at the 1984 Olympics.

The United States won 24 gold medals during the meet, followed by Australia with three, Canada with two and New Zealand, Brazil and Japan with one each.

SMU Football Is Given 3-Year Probation

MISSION, Kansas (AP) — The NCAA, citing Southern Methodist University's "history of involvement" in rule violations, imposed a three-year probation Friday on the school's football program. It is the program's fourth probation in 11 years.

The NCAA also barred SMU games from being televised during the 1986 season, prohibited SMU appearances in bowl games after the 1985 and 1986 seasons and limited football scholarships to none next season and 15 in 1986.

Among the NCAA's charges were: The program gave \$5,000 to the family of a prospect and promised the prospect a \$300 monthly allowance during his SMU career; paid for repairs to players' cars; gave up to \$2,000 to family members of other recruits; and provided improper expenses to recruits and their families.

Chief's Crown Takes Travers at Saratoga

SARATOGA SPRINGS, New York (NYT) — Chief's Crown, last year's two-year-old champion and the beaten favorite in the Triple Crown races this spring, won the \$293,000 Travers Stakes by 2 1/2 lengths Saturday at Saratoga Race Track.

The 6-to-5 favorite in a field of seven, Chief's Crown, under Angel Cordero Jr., stayed off a slow pace, moved outside around the turn, and chased down the leaders. Turkoman was second, in front of Skip Trial.

For the Record

Spend a Buck, this year's Kentucky Derby winner, held off Carr De Naska Saturday to win the \$270,300 Monmouth Handicap in 1:45.80, a record for the 1 1/8-mile (1.8-kilometer) event at Monmouth Park in Oceanport, New Jersey.

Grade One, a 49-to-1 shot who cost \$6,000 to buy as a yearling, won harness racing's richest purse, the Woodrow Wilson Pace Friday night at the Meadowlands in East Rutherford, New Jersey, and brought his owner \$672,000.

Sandy Lyle birdied six of the last eight holes for an 8-under 64 and a one-shot victory Sunday in the Benson and Hedges International Open golf tournament in York, England. Ian Woosnam, also of Britain, finished second after a course record 62.

Ken Green carded 5-under 67 Saturday at the Buick Open golf tournament in Grand Blanc, Michigan; he held a one-shot lead over Gene Sauers and Wayne Grady of Australia after three rounds.

Quotable

"In fact, that's what coaching has in common with the world's oldest profession. It's not the long hours that get you, it's the amateur competition." — Fred Akers, University of Texas football coach, on unsolicited advice from alumni. (AP)

BOOKS

COMEBACK: Case by Case, Building the Resurgence of American Business

By Ezra F. Vogel. 320 pages. \$17.95. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Charles D. Sherman

A JAPANESE diplomat in the United States said after reading "Japan As No. 1," an earlier work by Ezra Vogel, that he liked it but that the title bothered him. "It's embarrassing," he said. "It calls too much attention to us."

Modest as the title may have seemed to them, the Japanese swallowed several printings with pride. The study of Japanese society, its successes, excesses and even apparent failures, represented recognition that Japan had caught up with the best of the West, 100 years after emerging from feudalism and just a generation after a devastating war.

Publishing houses have gushed with books on Japan in the last decade, from academic renderings of the country's economic performance to a shelf of cultural work on West meets East. But Vogel, a sociology professor at Harvard University, has been among the foremost in explaining the threat and promise of Japan's highly organized society to Western laymen.

Six years after "Japan As No. 1," Vogel has returned with "Comeback," a broader and more polemical analysis of the ingredients not only of Japanese success but American. It opens with a warning that if the United States, or the rest of the industrial world for that matter, does not act, Japan's pre-eminence in international trade could lead to lasting global dominance in industry, technology and commerce.

Vogel explores eight cases of problem-solving on a national or regional scale in Japan and the United States. The Japanese examples show how Japan in 25 years established itself from scratch as the world's leading shipbuilder, assembled an internationally competitive machine-tool industry, phased out its declining coal mines and is gearing up to lead what is envisioned as a revolution in computer technology and information processing.

Vogel's Japanese accounts are energetic and colorful, filled in with interviews with many of the chief players in each episode.

He uses each case to plead his central argument: Leaders in industry and the country's elite corps of government bureaucrats have formed an alliance to advance Japan's long-

term interests. It is a seemingly simple lesson, but, Vogel says, one that has been lost on the United States.

Turning to American success stories in the second half of the book, Vogel and four co-authors consider the U.S. mission to land a man on the moon, the achievement of a government program to promote agricultural exports, the government's pump-priming of the housing construction boom after World War II, and the generation of planning by North Carolina civic and business leaders that led to opening of a major high-tech research and production center.

Vogel complains that, unlike Japan's carefully targeted policies, the United States' triumphs most often come in reaction to crises, such as the launching of Sputnik, the shortage of homes for soldiers returning from the war, the decline of North Carolina's traditional industries in textiles, furniture and tobacco.

The conclusion he draws from the U.S. success stories is that the United States can perform when it must, though with less efficiency than Japan. U.S. government and industry have worked together successfully, but if the United States is to meet the challenge of increasingly tough international economic competition, government and industry must perform not as traditional adversaries but as partners.

Vogel and others who make this argument, such as Robert Reich, a Harvard economics professor, have become known as the "Atari Democrats." In last year's race for the Democratic presidential nomination, their ideas formed a basis of debate between Gary Hart and Walter F. Mondale over how to keep the United States competitive internationally in a high-tech era.

In arguing that the United States has much to learn from Japan, Vogel runs up against the contention that the United States' power and know-how cannot be tinkered with and fine-tuned the way Japan, with its homogenous population, has streamlined for success. But he asks how many more U.S. industries will decline and fail before policies are developed to meet the threat. Otherwise he fears economic retreat, the ruinous refuge of trade protectionism, more unemployment and a decline in living standards.

"The complexity of contemporary life requires national coordination," he writes. "With a smaller percentage of GNP going to civilian government services than in the United States, [the Japanese] have devised a system that obtains superior information and analysis and is more flexible and faster in providing a broad range of possible solutions for companies to adapt to the international marketplace."

He also fears a scenario described by a Nissan automobile executive, who bluntly told an American: "There should, of course, be a world division of labor. Japan is very good at making cars. The United States is very good at growing soybeans."

Charles D. Sherman is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

First Complete Scots Dictionary

EDINBURGH — The first complete dictionary of Scots, a variation of English often incomprehensible to other anglophones, has been published by Aberdeen University Press. The 864-page Concise Scots Dictionary lists words from as far back as the 12th century. Some, such as "pinky" for the little finger, have passed into used in standard English.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

question, "the double would show no defensive tricks by the partnership agreement."

ON the diagrammed deal, South landed in six clubs doubled. The heart king was led and the suit was continued. He ruffed, and had to find a way to avoid a spade loser.

It is easy to see that he would have succeeded by drawing trumps and taking a diamond finesse. But he had to take into account the meaning of West's final double. "If this is a save-oriented auction," East told him in response to a

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 7	♠ 8	♠ 10	♠ 9
♥ 2	♥ 3	♥ 4	♥ 5
♦ 4	♦ 5	♦ 6	♦ 7
♣ 6	♣ 7	♣ 8	♣ 9
SOUTH (D)		WEST	
♠ 8	♠ 9	♠ 10	♠ 7
♥ 3	♥ 4	♥ 5	♥ 6
♦ 5	♦ 6	♦ 7	♦ 8
♣ 7	♣ 8	♣ 9	♣ 10

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South: 1♣, 2♣, 3♣, 4♣, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣, 53♣, 54♣, 55♣, 56♣, 57♣, 58♣, 59♣, 60♣, 61♣, 62♣, 63♣, 64♣, 65♣, 66♣, 67♣, 68♣, 69♣, 70♣, 71♣, 72♣, 73♣, 74♣, 75♣, 76♣, 77♣, 78♣, 79♣, 80♣, 81♣, 82♣, 83♣, 84♣, 85♣, 86♣, 87♣, 88♣, 89♣, 90♣, 91♣, 92♣, 93♣, 94♣, 95♣, 96♣, 97♣, 98♣, 99♣, 100♣, 101♣, 102♣, 103♣, 104♣, 105♣, 106♣, 107♣, 108♣, 109♣, 110♣, 111♣, 112♣, 113♣, 114♣, 115♣, 116♣, 117♣, 118♣, 119♣, 120♣, 121♣, 122♣, 123♣, 124♣, 125♣, 126♣, 127♣, 128♣, 129♣, 130♣, 131♣, 132♣, 133♣, 134♣, 135♣, 136♣, 137♣, 138♣, 139♣, 140♣, 141♣, 142♣, 143♣, 144♣, 145♣, 146♣, 147♣, 148♣, 149♣, 150♣, 151♣, 152♣, 153♣, 154♣, 155♣, 156♣, 157♣, 158♣, 159♣, 160♣, 161♣, 162♣, 163♣, 164♣, 165♣, 166♣, 167♣, 168♣, 169♣, 170♣, 171♣, 172♣, 173♣, 174♣, 175♣, 176♣, 177♣, 178♣, 179♣, 180♣, 181♣, 182♣, 183♣, 184♣, 185♣, 186♣, 187♣, 188♣, 189♣, 190♣, 191♣, 192♣, 193♣, 194♣, 195♣, 196♣, 197♣, 198♣, 199♣, 200♣, 201♣, 202♣, 203♣, 204♣, 205♣, 206♣, 207♣, 208♣, 209♣, 210♣, 211♣, 212♣, 213♣, 214♣, 215♣, 216♣, 217♣, 218♣, 219♣, 220♣, 221♣, 222♣, 223♣, 224♣, 225♣, 226♣, 227♣, 228♣, 229♣, 230♣, 231♣, 232♣, 233♣, 234♣, 235♣, 236♣, 237♣, 238♣, 239♣, 240♣, 241♣, 242♣, 243♣, 244♣, 245♣, 246♣, 247♣, 248♣, 249♣, 250♣, 251♣, 252♣, 253♣, 254♣, 255♣, 256♣, 257♣, 258♣, 259♣, 260♣, 261♣, 262♣, 263♣, 264♣, 265♣, 266♣, 267♣, 268♣, 269♣, 270♣, 271♣, 272♣, 273♣, 274♣, 275♣, 276♣, 277♣, 278♣, 279♣, 280♣, 281♣, 282♣, 283♣, 284♣, 285♣, 286♣, 287♣, 288♣, 289♣, 290♣, 291♣, 292♣, 293♣, 294♣, 295♣, 296♣, 297♣, 298♣, 299♣, 300♣, 301♣, 302♣, 303♣, 304♣, 305♣, 306♣, 307♣, 308♣, 309♣, 310♣, 311♣, 312♣, 313♣, 314♣, 315♣, 316♣, 317♣, 318♣, 319♣, 320♣, 321♣, 322♣, 323♣, 324♣, 325♣, 326♣, 327♣, 328♣, 329♣, 330♣, 331♣, 332♣, 333♣, 334♣, 335♣, 336♣, 337♣, 338♣, 339♣, 340♣, 341♣, 342♣, 343♣, 344♣, 345♣, 346♣, 347♣, 348♣, 349♣, 350♣, 351♣, 352♣, 353♣, 354♣, 355♣, 356♣, 357♣, 358♣, 359♣, 360♣, 361♣, 362♣, 363♣, 364♣, 365♣, 366♣, 367♣, 368♣, 369♣, 370♣, 371♣, 372♣, 373♣, 374♣, 375♣, 376♣, 377♣, 378♣, 379♣, 380♣, 381♣, 382♣, 383♣, 384♣, 385♣, 386♣, 387♣, 388♣, 389♣, 390♣, 391♣, 392♣, 393♣, 394♣, 395♣, 396♣, 397♣, 398♣, 399♣, 400♣, 401♣, 402♣, 403♣, 404♣, 405♣, 406♣, 407♣, 408♣, 409♣, 410♣, 411♣, 412♣, 413♣, 414♣, 415♣, 416♣, 417♣, 418♣, 419♣, 420♣, 421♣, 422♣, 423♣, 424♣, 425♣, 426♣, 427♣, 428♣, 429♣, 430♣, 431♣, 432♣, 433♣, 434♣, 435♣, 436♣, 437♣, 438♣, 439♣, 440♣, 441♣, 442♣, 443♣, 444♣, 445♣, 446♣, 447♣, 448♣, 449♣, 450♣, 451♣, 452♣, 453♣, 454♣, 455♣, 456♣, 457♣, 458♣, 459♣, 460♣, 461♣, 462♣, 463♣, 464♣, 465♣, 466♣, 467♣, 468♣, 469♣, 470♣, 471♣, 472♣, 473♣, 474♣, 475♣, 476♣, 477♣, 478♣, 479♣, 480♣, 481♣, 482♣, 483♣, 484♣, 485

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